The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Intense Excitement Over the Irish Church Bill in Parliament.

Vote in the Lords Against the Government.

Enthusiastic Reception of Mr. Gladstone in the Commons.

Reported Important Move Projected by the Premier.

Fears of a Formidable Insurrection in Spain.

Wreck of a Steamship Near Yokohama and Sad Loss of Life.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill Back in the Lords—Appeal of Earl Granville for the Words Stricken Out of the Preamble—The Vote of the Lords.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Irish Church bill, as returned from the House of Commons, was taken up.

Earl GRANVILLE complimented the House of Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate, and the moderation shown by the Opposition toward its close. The Government thought some of their amendments were good, some bad and others quite inadmissible. He did not consider that the House of Commons had dealt superciliously or contemptuously with them, for out of sixty amendments only thirteen had been absolutely rejected. He analyzed the amendments having the effect to reëndow what the bill intended to disendow, and said: Concurrent endowment, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been supported, the Government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons and public opinion were opposed to it. In respect to the disposal of the surplus fund, the more he saw and heard the more he was convinced that it was disadvantageous to keep the question open, and he condemned the proposal to keep three millions dangling before the people to excite and stimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to this amendment, and proposed the reinsertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill.

Lord CAIRNS complained in strong terms that the Government had not adhered to Earl GRANVILLE's pledge that the Lords' amendments would be respectfully considered; for on the faith of this promise many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for the second reading. He thought Mr. GLADSTONE had used language in the other House unworthy of himself and of his position. He contended that of the amendments which had been rejected, all except two had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. The modifications made in the other amendments were utterly illusory and unsatisfactory. He hoped the House would insist on the reservation of the surplus for future disposition, and on the amendments with respect to curates and to the commutations of life interests. The remaining amendments, being of minor importance, they might give up, in order not to provoke needlessly a collision between the two Houses.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said the Government could not give way.

Earl GREY thought the words of the original preamble were offensive to the religious majority of Ireland, and urged the Government to concur in the amendment. If the bill fell on account of its refusal to yield this point it would be the fault of the Government.

Lords HALIFAX, CLANRICARDE and SHAFTESBURY supported the Government.

Earl RUSSELL favored disestablishment and disendowment, subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble unnecessary and impolitic. If the real object of the bill was to be declared, it should state that the decision of the last election was against all Church establishments, those of England and Scotland, as well as that of Ireland, and the existence of the Irish Church ought to be made a direct issue. He believed the preamble was capable of any interpretation. He thought the grant of glebes to all denominations was the wisest plan for establishing religious equality. He declared that he would feel obliged to vote against the Government on the question of the preamble. Should the bill fail to pass, the Government would only have itself to blame. He thought they ought to reciprocate the conciliatory disposition manifested by Lord CAIRNS.

The Duke of ARGYLL denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the Houses of Parliament. He denounced concurrent endowment, and defended the provisions of the bill as not only just but generous.

The Marquis of SALISBURY reproached the Government party for its change of opinion with respect to disestablishment and disendowment. Before taking office it held them to be distinct matters; now it urged that they were bound together indissolubly. He believed the adoption of concurrent endowment would have been wise and statesmanlike. He opposed the preamble and the appropriation of the surplus as a false and foolish effort of the Government to bind future Parliaments. The Government wished to guard against the employment of the surplus for religious purposes. He insisted that the Lords had a clear and well-defined duty to perform to themselves in this matter. In resisting the demands of the Government they were not resisting the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual. They had exhausted all efforts at conciliation and compromise. To give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the Peers as well as the Church.

Earl GRANVILLE protested against the language applied to the Government, and appealed to the Lords to support the Government in this grave and critical moment.

The House then divided on the motion of Lord GRANVILLE to restore the preamble, with the following result:

For the motion............95
Against it............173

Majority against the Government............78

Earl GRANVILLE moved an adjournment, in order that he might consult his colleagues, and at a late hour the House adjourned.

Mr. Gladstone in the Commons—A Most Enthusiastic Reception—The Press on the Action of the Lords.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.

A short time after the division against the Government in the House of Lords had been declared, Mr. GLADSTONE entered the House of Commons. His appearance was the signal for a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer came from the Liberal side of the House, and the business of the session was entirely suspended. It was some minutes before the excitement subsided and the House resumed its proceedings.

The Press to-day is occupied with the subject of the vote in the House of Lords.

The *Times* is satisfied the bill may be carried this session if the principal agents on both sides divest themselves of the passions and prejudices by which they are inflamed. The imminent peril is that the heat of Parliament will be carried into the Cabinet and a hasty resolution be taken to defer progress on the bill until another session, to the distraction of the country and the immeasurable peril of the Church.

The *Star* says the Lords have rushed upon the certain consequences of defying the national will. The decision of last night has revealed the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first.

The *Telegraph* thinks the Lords have virtually settled the fate of the bill for this session of Parliament. A new bill will be presented, more stringent in form, and it must be accepted. If anything was needed to damage the Church and arouse the country to passionate resistance, the reckless debate of yesterday has furnished it. The country has reached a great crisis. The nature of the course which the Ministers should adopt admits of no doubt.

The *News* considers the country in the midst of a constitutional crisis. The Lords, giving full swing to their reckless impulses, have rushed into collision with the Government, the Commons and the country. The duties and responsibilities of the situation should be weighed by the Ministers with the calmness and confidence of men sure of an ultimate and speedy victory. The bill, when presented at the Autumn session, will become a law with great speed. The Lords will not require the threat of the creation of new Peers to lead them to assent then to a more stringent measure. They certainly will not be allowed to oppose themselves a third time to the will of the nation. The country must decide whether an irresponsible debating society is to be allowed to interpose between it and its deliberate purposes and convictions constitutionally expressed.

Proceedings in the Commons—Petition for Woman's Suffrage—The Demonstrations of the Orangemen.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.

In the House of Commons last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes, presented a petition of the citizens of Dublin at the bar, praying the House to support the endeavors now making to secure religious equality in Ireland. And CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, member for Chelsea, presented a petition signed by twenty-five thousand women of Great Britain, asking for the franchise.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, member for Belfast, complained of the conduct of the Police in the recent anniversary. He said there had been a rigid enforcement of the Party Processions act in Ulster, while it had been systematically violated in the South of Ireland.

Right Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, praised the forbearance and order exhibited on that occasion through the precautions taken by the Government. He hoped, however, that the observance of the 12th of July would soon discontinue throughout the land.

JOHN VANCE, member for Armagh, urged the repeal of the Party Processions act.

In the House of Commons to-night there was a full attendance of members. A petition praying the rejection of the amendments to the Irish Church bill was presented and received with loud cheers.

Mr. MILLBANK, member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, wanted to know if it was competent for this House to demand an apology from the House of Peers for language used by their Lordships, insolent to the Premier and insulting to the dignity of the Commons.

The Speaker declared that the question was neither a point of order nor one of privilege. This House was not cognizant of what passed in the House of Lords, and he decided that the question could not be entertained.

New Move of the Premier—The Irish Church Bill to be Withdrawn and Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21—Midnight.

It is rumored to-night that Mr. GLADSTONE will withdraw the Irish Church bill, and, as soon as the supplies have been voted, will prorogue Parliament, in order to introduce a bill at the Autumn session under circumstances which will cause the Lords to hesitate before rejecting it.

The Condition of the High Sheriff of Queens County, Ireland.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 21.

The High Sheriff of Queens County, who was shot by a roadside assassin, will recover from his wounds, the physicians reporting that his case is progressing favorably. Two persons have been arrested in connection with the affair.

Wreck of a British Ship—Disestablishment Meetings—The Case of Bishop Colenso.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.

Advices have been received here of the loss of the British ship *Lord Sidmouth*, Captain WEIR, which sailed from Quebec June 5 for Port Glasgow. She experienced a heavy gale and sprung aleak, when she was abandoned. The crew were all saved and were landed at Glasgow yesterday.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in various parts of Great Britain.

In the case of Bishop COLENSO of Natal, the Privy Council has decided that he has a full right to the Cathedral at Pietermaritzburg, and is altogether free from the interference of the Cape Town authorities.

The *Star*, in an editorial to-day, compliments General GRANT's steady refusal to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. This course, the *Star* says, prevents the Spanish Government from accusing the United States of unfriendly feelings toward her, however much she may be grieved by filibustering expeditions from American ports.

SPAIN.

A Formidable Insurrection Feared—Fight near Ciudad Real—Plot to Assassinate the Regent.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 21.

There is much excitement throughout Spain. There have been many arrests here and at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova of parties believed to be fomenting insurrection. Several Generals and Colonels of the army were among the number. The Government authorities are taking great precautions to prevent an outbreak. The decree of Ex-Minister of Justice HERRERA has been withdrawn.

The French Government has ordered all the Spanish conspirators away from the frontier.

A sharp fight occurred yesterday at Ciudad Real, about one hundred miles from here, between the civil authorities and a band of insurrectionists presumed to be in the interest of Don CARLOS. Nine of the latter and several of the former were wounded. The insurrectionists were driven off, and the leaders all escaped.

A deep plot has been discovered here, having for its object the assassination of SERRANO, PRIM and RIVERO.

FRANCE.

Meeting of the Corps Legislatif—Intentions of the Parties.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 21.

The Corps Legislatif will meet on the 20th of October.

The Deputies of the Left in the Corps Legislatif intended to issue a manifesto, calling on France to sit in judgment over recent events.

The Tiers Parti have resolved to persist in keeping before the Chamber the ideas and principles of their proposed interpellation.

RUSSIA.

Departure of the New Minister to the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 21.

KATACAZI, the newly-appointed Russian Minister to Washington, leaves for that city on Saturday.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the "Japan" at San Francisco—Her Advices—Prospects of a Formidable Rebellion in Parts of China—The War Against Foreigners—Wars and Rumors of Wars in Japan—Business Depression.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 20.

The steamer *Japan* arrived this morning, bringing advices from Hong Kong to June 19, and from Yokohama to the 30th. She brings 1,384 passengers, 1,048 tons of merchandise, 207 tons of which are for New-York. The following passengers are for New-York: C. H. Pennington, S. H. Maes, E. G. Allen, C. J. Melton, A. D. Radcliff, R. Flores, Robert Green and wife, C. Tuft and R. Lyle.

Pekin (China) advices state that the great north and south gates of the inner city, near which is situated the Imperial residence, are undergoing extensive repairs. Slight showers of rain had fallen, but not sufficiently copious to improve the now desperate condition of the crops. The gas works established at the Pekin College are a failure.

There was great excitement at Soochow and other cities on the Grand Canal at the prospects for a formidable rebellion. A letter had been found giving the particulars of a conspiracy to capture Soochow, Hooking, Hoochow, Honghow and Shanghae. The number of conspirators is reported at 80,000, chiefly at Canton and Wingho.

Another outrage was committed on foreigners near Hankow recently, the British Consul and his wife being among the party that was attacked. The matter will soon be brought to the notice of the Chinese Government, and an investigation of the affair is promised.

The inhabitants of Gonchai Formosa had resisted the efforts of the new General-in-Chief to capture the pirates, and reinforcements were called in, and the place had nominally surrendered.

While the English gunboat *Opossum* was at Ichang, placards were posted on the gates offering a reward for the murder of foreigners and the destruction of their steamers. The American Hospital at Hongwoo, established through the donation of a Philadelphia lady, continues in successful operation.

Mr. COOPER is making active preparation for the Indo-Chinese expedition.

The United States steamer *Unadilla* is at Hong-kong; the *Oneida* at Hakodadi; the *Iroquois* and *Ashuelot* at Nagasaki. The *Aroostook* is overdue at Nagasaki from Hakodadi, and the disturbances in that quarter have probably detained her. It is reported that both the *Unadilla* and *Maumee* have been condemned. After undergoing necessary repairs they will be sent to California and sold.

The Imperialists had captured Hakodadi. ENOUYE still holds the fort at Kanagawa. The steamer *Eagle*, which was blown up by the Northerners, had been removed. The Mikado was preparing to leave Yeddo to avoid receiving the Duke of EDINBURG. An Embassy was about leaving for the Sandwich Islands, the Mikado having delegated two of his Ministers of Foreign Affairs for that mission.

The French corvette *Duplesion* sailed, June 19, for France. A French midshipman, captured by Imperialists and carried to Jeddo, was surrendered to the French Minister, and, together with a French officer, formerly in the service of the rebels at Hakodadi, sent to Saigon on the *Duplesion*.

Parliament was still in session at Yeddo, and its action was anxiously awaited by both the natives and foreigners. The *Japan Gazette* says the position of the foreigners may be estimated by the condition of trade, which had reached a point of utter stagnation, which was due solely to the bad faith of the Government.

In the port of Yokohama were the United States steamers *Piscataqua* and *Monocacy*, the ships *Belvidere*, from New-York, and *Deer Foot*, from London.

The Yokohama import market is unsettled; the merchants are strongly recommended not to ship goods unless to order. The depression is unparalleled in the history of trade with Japan. Business is entirely suspended, and the natives virtually compelled to close their doors. No arrivals of the new silk crop have been reported. The old silk offered during the fortnight did not exceed 200 bales. It is said that the cool weather destroyed many worms, but no falling off in the quantity for export is anticipated. The tea settlement is 970 piculs, mostly of medium description, for the San Francisco market. Old teas are nominal. New teas, good to common, are quoted at $30@$37 ₩ picul; medium to good medium, $40@$42, and fine, $44@$47. Exchange on London at six months, 4s. 5½d.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

The Steamship Tallahasse, Once a Confederate Cruiser, Sunk near Yokohama—Twenty-two Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 20.

A steamship, formerly a Confederate cruiser, called the *Tallahasse*, was totally wrecked on Plymouth Rock, near Yokohama, Japan, on the 17th of June. Twenty-two lives were lost, including the Captain, most of the crew, and many of the passengers. On receipt of the news at Yokohama assistance was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster, but no vestige of the wreck was visible, the vessel having sunk in forty fathoms of water. Among the lost were Captain HILL WATTS, Second Engineer Mr. MORGANSON, an old and well-known merchant of Canton, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, formerly of San Francisco, Herr JACKILLE, a pianist, and Messrs. DABBLE and MULLER.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Defeat of Luperon—The Sale of the Bay of Samana Opposed.

ST. DOMINGO, Friday, July 9. }
VIA HAVANA, Wednesday, July 21. }

General LUPERON, with the steamer *Telegrafo*, abandoned Samana and went South. LUPERON asked assistance from CABRAL to recapture Samana, but no arrangement could be effected. The *Telegrafo* has since been disarmed and sent to St. Thomas.

Ex-President CABRAL, after capturing Azua, commenced his march on the capital.

President BAEZ now opposes the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States, regarding it as the cause of the present revolution.

St. Louis Board of Trade—Discussion of the Propeller Line Question.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 21.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night, the subject of running propellers between St. Louis and New-York, as well as Liverpool, Rio Janeiro and Texas and Mexican ports, was thoroughly discussed.

Mr. BISHOP, of Philadelphia, made a report on the subject of light-draft steamers. He said the tendency is in favor of light-draft vessels for ocean service; that they are more seaworthy, and that they can be used with equal facility in rivers. He was decidedly in favor of building a light-draft propeller for carrying grain from here to New-York or Liverpool.

Captain JOSEPH BROWN also urged the building of such a vessel. He believed the best way to deepen the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River was to build vessels so light of draft that they could cross it at all times. He was satisfied such vessels would prove eminently successful on the ocean, either for short or long voyages.

The President of the Board was instructed to appoint a committee to raise subscriptions for building suitable vessels to carry out this project.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Cuban General Ryan and Colonel Currier Over the Line—Death from Lightning.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Ontario, Wednesday, July 21.

General RYAN and Colonel CURRIER, of the Cuban service, are here, and intend making Clifton their headquarters for the present.

ROCKWOOD, Canada, Wednesday, July 21.

Yesterday afternoon, during a severe thunder storm, a man named CURRIE and two children, residing at Erin Village, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Another man was severely injured.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, July 21.

Representatives of the Board of Trade left for Oswego this evening to attend the meeting of the Canadian Associated Press at that place to-morrow.

Long Branch—Movements of the President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, July 21.

President GRANT's movements to-day have been quite reserved. This morning he remained at the Stetson House, smoking and conversing with his friends and reading the morning papers. This afternoon he drove out to Shrewsbury on a visit to a friend, stopping and refreshing himself at the centennial celebration of Christ Church. He returned to his hotel about 5 o'clock. General WILLIAMS, United States Army, dined with the President. Among those who paid their respects to His Excellency was Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

Ex-Secretary BORIE and General CRESWELL left this morning for Washington.

To-morrow the President and family will make a short visit to New-York, and return in the evening.

The Episcopal Church Trouble—Trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney at Chicago—Opening Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 21.

The trial by an Ecclesiastical Court of Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, for alleged unauthorized omissions in the baptismal rites for children, was commenced at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The case has excited a high degree of attention all over the country as involving very important principles of church polity, as well as spiritual liberties in the principles involved. The issue against Mr. CHENEY is, that in the baptismal rites he omits the word "regenerate." The Cathedral was nearly filled, mostly by ladies, who take a lively interest in the issue. The Board of Assessors, who were invited by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, and will receive the testimony and decide the case, are Rev. Dr. Chase, of Jubilee College; Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Springfield; Rev. T. W. Benedict, of Robin's Nest; Rev. J. Benson, of Peru, and Rev. A. W. Snyder, of Chicago. Hon. L. B. Otis acts as counsel for the presentors, and Hon. M. W. Fuller, assisted by Messrs. A. B. Rich and George W. Thompson, defend Mr. Cheney. Rev. Dr. Chase presides.

Mr. THOMPSON presented exceptions to the Commission appointing the presentors to prefer charges. These exceptions were argued and overruled.

Mr. FULLER then presented exceptions to the citation and presentment. These were also argued and overruled.

Mr. FULLER then made a motion based on the exceptions, the nature of which was to quash the presentment, his grounds for so doing being: First, that they lacked precision as to time, place and circumstances. Second, that in view of the canon they charge no offence or misconduct for which the accused was liable to be tried. Third, that if it is a presentment it is founded upon an imputation arising from public rumor, and that the charges under section —, article 37, General Canon, does not provide for open presentment based upon public rumor, but on the complaint of three presbyters and a majority of the vestry. Fourth, the specifications enlarge the charges, they being an alteration of the Prayer Book, while the specifications show no such alteration, but only the omission of a word in the office of the administration of the offices and rites of the Church.

These objections were argued at considerable length and held for advisement.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Anniversary of the Birth of Humboldt—The Proposed Celebration in Boston—A "Humboldt Scholarship."

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 21.

A meeting was held to-day in Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Boston Natural History Society, to devise measures for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the birth of HUMBOLDT on the 14th of September next. Mayor SHURTLEFF presided. A Committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting; and a resolution was adopted approving the plan of founding, in commemoration of the day, a scholarship in the museum of comparative zoology to be termed the "Humboldt Scholarship," that shall stand as a lasting memorial of the signal services rendered both by HUMBOLDT and AGASSIZ to the cause of literature and science. On motion of Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON the Committee was authorized to communicate with and ask the coöperation of scientific societies throughout the country in commemorating the day. Professor AGASSIZ, as has been stated, will deliver the address on the occasion.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 21.

The first case and death from yellow fever this season occurred yesterday. The victim was a young Frenchman just from Havre. He stopped but a few hours in Havana, and was quarantined eight days here.

VENEZUELA.

The Blockade Decree—Pronunciamiento in Maracaibo—Revolutionary Movements Elsewhere.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Friday, July 9, 1869.

The news from this Republic is far from being satisfactory.

The decree, issued last month by the Government, declaring the closure of the Port of Maracaibo, based on the high-handed policy of General PULGAR, has had its consequences. General PULGAR, President of the State of Zulia, whereof Maracaibo is the capital, has issued a decree in return, declaring himself independent, and disacknowledging completely the chief Government at Caracas. He has commenced warlike preparations, fortifying the port of Maracaibo, and calling the people to arms. The chief Government at Caracas is so weak that it is doubtful whether they can attempt to bring General PULGAR to terms by force of arms.

Meanwhile revolutionary movements against the Government are reported at Barcelona and Camana, and it would not be astonishing if ere long the whole Republic should be once more in open civil war.

The elections for President of the Republic are to take place on the 1st of August, and it would seem that General JOSE RUPERTO MONAGAS will have the majority of votes.

War Declared by Zulia—The Election of President.

CARACAS, Saturday, July 3.

President PULGAR, of the Province of Zulia, has declared war against the Federal Government, which is unable to maintain its authority there.

The election for President of Venezuela takes place on August 1, and is looked to for the regeneration of the Republic.

CUBA.

The Latest Mail Advices by the Steamship Columbia.

STEADY PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION

Entertaining Spanish Reports of Numerous Engagements.

Unsatisfactory State of the Government Finances.

Text of the Constitution of the Cuban Republic.

The Havana steamship *Columbia*, which left Cuba on July 17, reached this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser OSCAR CROCHERON for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers.

The Revolution still Vigorous—New Pronunciamiento in Jojo—The Governor of Matanzas in Grief—Confiscations—The Situation in Puerto Principe—Death of General Steadman—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The new name which the Havana Press have found for the insurrection of Cuba, has by no means lessened its importance or extracted from it its capability of an extended resistance. Victory follows victory in such an uninterrupted march that one is almost wearied in the perusal of the exploits performed by the gallant defenders of Spain's honor and territorial rights, and were it not that occasionally some stern unpoetical fact loomed up now and again, tending to dispel the illusions created by reading the glowing accounts of famous marches and brilliant victories, as recorded by the periodicals of this city, one would be led to believe that the Cuban insurrection was now in its death throes, and that all attempts to resuscitate it would prove on the part of its adherents totally unavailing. Unfortunately for the Spaniards, however, the events of the last few days have very naturally engendered serious doubts in many with regard to the speedy, final and complete triumph of the ultras, so confidently predicted by the famous publicists (Spanish, of course,) of this renowned City of Havana. Here a few days back they were persuading every willing person that the rebellion was routed, "horse, foot and dragoons," and that nothing remained but to quietly reap the brilliant results of such a long line of splendid victories. All of a sudden, however, the startling announcement is made that, in spite of all worthy VALMASEDA's efforts, another party of insurgents have risen in Baracoa, and as this new outbreak has rendered the "*Teniente Gobernador*" of that jurisdiction especially, and all loyal Spaniards generally, highly indignant, thereby attaching to the affair more than a passing interest, I think I cannot do otherwise than give you an account, taken from Spanish sources, of the matter.

NEW PRONUNCIAMIENTO IN JOJO.

This *pronunciamiento* occurred on the 28th ult. The incipient revolution was inaugurated under the auspices of CALDERIN and POLICARPO RUSTAN, aided by JOSE BUCELO and the remnant of filibusters left from the Batiquiri expedition. CALDERIN and RUSTAN had been captured and paroled previously, and BUCELO, who bore the rank of Colonel, had been formerly a waiter in one of the hotels of this city, and belonged to the party of filibusters. The whole force of insurgents amounted to 150 men, all under command of General SAMAYO, filibuster by profession, and Mexican or Cuban by birth. Having taken up a position in the mountains of the *Partido de Jojo*, they awaited the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, JUAN GONZALES PARRADO, with the Spanish Legion of Baracoa, having first executed the *Capitanes de Partido* of Yateras and Jojo, and several other persons notorious for their sympathies with the Spanish cause. PARRADO, gathering up all the available forces at his disposal, attacked the insurgents, and his forces being more numerous than theirs, succeeded in turning their position and defeating them with a loss of 20 killed and many prisoners. Among the latter were BUCELO and CALDERIN, who were immediately shot. The rebels, being dispersed, were pursued by detachments of the Spanish forces with the best results, (*vide* account,) swelling the number of insurgents killed in this engagement to 50. The loss of the Spaniards amounted to 1 killed and 4 wounded. This narrative, condensed from Spanish sources, smells strongly of Munchausenism, and certain it is that complete as the results are claimed to be by the Governor, his mind is apparently troubled with apprehensions of another "rising," as will be seen from the following extract from his proclamation to the inhabitants of the the *Partido de Jojo*. After recounting the doughty deeds of his heroic command, and referring with pride to the brilliant bayonet charges effected during the action, he says:

I promised to assist the well-disposed and chastise without any compassion whatsoever the evil-doers. I have commenced to comply with my word. Understand me well now, and to-morrow do not allege ignorance.

Every person who shelters, protects or renders aid in whatsoever form to POLICARPO RUSTAN, and to the foreigners who accompany him, will be shot without any consideration whatever.

All houses found uninhabited by my troops will be reduced to ashes. All who do not present themselves to me in the space of forty-eight hours, will be by me considered enemies of Spain and subject to be tried by Court-martial.

I give you again my solemn word that nothing will deter me from fulfilling my promise. Ample protection to the good. War to the death without pity on the evil-disposed. Choose!

Your Lieutenant-Governor,
JUAN GONZALES PARRADO.

LA VEGUITA, June 28, 1869.

THE GOVERNOR OF MATANZAS IN GRIEF.

The order of DE RODAS to the Governor of Matanzas, sent in my last, was not, it appears, intended by CABALLERO for general circulation, and its publication by the latter's subordinate caused considerable excitement among the irrepressible *movilizados*. So much stir, in fact, did it make, that they talked of treating DE RODAS to a delectable entertainment in the shape of a tin-pan serenade. The latter high functionary, hearing of the intended jubilee, and determined to forestall the accomplishment of any such musical triumph, mounted his horse, and, attended by an *aide* or two, rode through the principal streets *à la* NAPOLEON at Paris. The adoption of these wise tactics put a stop to the intended tin-pan chorus. The matter did not, however, terminate here, and the unlucky wight of a Governor, who was foolish enough to publish an order so little flattering to the patriotic volunteers, pays the penalty of his folly by being arrested and sent to Spain by the indignant Captain-General.

CONFISCATIONS.

The work of confiscation goes bravely on, and the secret emissaries in the employ of Government are very assiduously engaged in ferreting out new cases. All persons suspected of sympathy with the cause of the revolution are narrowly watched, until the unguarded expression of some tabooed opinion renders them an easy prey to the Confiscation Bureau. The latest prominent cases that have become public are those of ALDAMA and ECHAVARRIA, the latter administrator of the Havana Railroad. It appears that in the revolutionary correspondence recently captured on the steamer *Villa Clara*, documents were found implicating Messrs. ALDAMA and ECHAVARRIA. The testimony thus acquired apparently did not prove conclusive, and steps were taken by the Government, through its Minister at Washington, to ascertain the real status of Mr. ALDAMA and partner. Meanwhile the property and effects of both were, as a precautionary measure, embargoed. Conclusive evidence appears to have been obtained, for on the night of the 13th inst. Mr. ECHAVARRIA was arrested at about 11:30 o'clock, and taken to the prison of the military barracks at Plaza de Armas, all communication with him being prohibited. His case is doubtless a grave one, as he was sent to Spain by the steamer which left on the 15th. LANZA, one of the prisoners arrested on the night of the Louvre massacre, and on whose person was found a loaded pistol, goes also. He had been tried and condemned to the penalty of the garrote, but had his sentence commuted to hard labor for life in the fortress of Ceuta. He was sent very heavily ironed. Not less in importance in the matter of confiscations than the cases of ECHAVARRIA and ALDAMA, is that of FELICIANO MALLEN, of whom the *Prensa*, with a good deal of justice, says:

"The public saw without surprise the order in the *Gaceta* relative to the confiscation of the property of FELICIANO MALLEN, who, a few days previous, had embarked for the United States. Mr. MALLEN was for many years Chief Inspector of the Custom-house, possessed a large fortune, was a great friend of some of the Captain-Generals, and took no pains to conceal his ideas when among his subalterns. He cannot say that he has entered the ranks of the insurgents because he could no longer suffer the tyranny imposed on him."

There is more truth than poetry in the above paragraph, and I agree with the *Prensa* in thinking that the official who accumulated over half a million of money by strategic movements in the Havana Custom-house, owed more gratitude to the Government under whose auspices such corruption is permitted, than to give it the cold shoulder after having amassed his fortune.

Mr. MALLEN, I am informed, before leaving made over all his landed property, consisting of some twoscore houses, to his wife, and the great bulk of his fortune, which is in hard cash or its equivalent in securities, accompanies the gentleman in his self-expatriation. I am unable to predict, however, whether the advent of this wealthy *ex-empleado* among the celebrated "*Junta Cubana*" of New-York will tend to better the financial prospects of the Republic of Cuba or replete their military coffers.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The finances of the Government are represented by partisans and friends of Spanish rule as in a very flourishing condition. That they will continue so is, however, another question. The cash loan of $8,000,000 furnished by the Bank of Spain and guaranteed by the merchants and planters of the island—always excepting, as a matter of course, those inimical to Castillian authority—is fast being "gobbled" up by the war expenditures. The state of the Treasury is: On hand, $2,000,000; expended, $6,000,000. The payment of this loan is secured by the detention and special application for that purpose of duties on sugar, tobacco and other specialties, and $1,000,000 of the loan has been already paid up. The Government will soon be in the market for another loan, and at the rate of expenditure for the last three months it can be safely estimated that the Cuban revolution (taking for granted that its suppression by the 1st of August is an assured fact) will have cost Spain, from direct expenditure, loss of revenue in the insurrectionary districts and application of the revenue raised in those jurisdictions not yet affected by the insurrection to the carrying on of the war, over $80,000,000. This is the most favorable view for the Spanish side of the question, but now the query arises: Will the Spaniards be able to put down the insurrection by the 1st of August? Will they be able to restore commerce and industry to their ancient prosperous channels? Will they be able to establish that fraternal feeling so essential to the maintaining of a distant province four thousand miles from the seat of Government of Madrid? Looking at the situation of affairs throughout the revolutionized territory, the chances are against the accomplishment of any of these results. The numerous military executions of the Spaniards have naturally called forth acts of reprisal on the part of the insurgents, and the war as waged by both parties has assumed a character worthy of the spirit of the most barbarous ages, and can only terminate in the entire obliteration of both factions.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The picture of affairs in the Eastern Department does not—notwithstanding all the efforts of Havana's loyal Press to the contrary—wear the most rose-colored hues for them, as the following statement of the situation in Puerto Principe, written by a Spaniard, and for that reason not likely to be taxed as being partial to rebel interests, shows. It is taken from the *Diario de la Marina* of the 14th inst., and is dated Puerto Principe the 4th. From its length I am compelled to confine myself to a few extracts:

"I am weary of reading in the Havana newspapers that the insurrection is concluded, and that only detached parties of bandits roam through the country. The first is a great truth. * * * The second is inexact. The insurrection is dead, but the insurgents remain, infesting like plagues the country, burning towns and estates, and causing the greatest ills.

Puerto Principe does not posses armed men enough to send to operate in the rural districts. She only has those necessary to defend the city and to guard the railroad which connects with Nuevitas, and whose security is absolutely necessary if we are not to perish. We have been for five months forgotten by everybody, and suffering from real hunger, since we had no other resource, after the cutting of the railroad, than the products of the ground in the immediate vicinity, and the cattle, which fortunately then abounded in these suburbs; but to-day food is scarce, and cattle are very distant. It is absolutely necessary, I repeat, to guard the railroad line, and so General LETONA has understood it. He has, with great good-will, attended to the necessities of the people and to the exigencies of his very arduous command. The train arrives at the city every four days, and brings food for a few more. Should the communication be interrupted, what will become of us? The misery is frightful; nobody works; there is no place where a shilling can be earned; proprietors perish because their estates are either destroyed by the rebels or abandoned by themselves. They not only cannot leave the city through fear, but because they have lost the agricultural laborers, who have been taken by the *salvadores*, (saviors.) Articles of commerce find no sale; employes do not collect their dues, and journeymen are idle through necessity. Thus it is not strange that many families have gone to the country, preferring to risk the fortunes of war to perishing of hunger. This is the truth, my friend, the naked truth, and this is why it is urgent that a protecting hand be extended over this city, victim of every class of calamities. * * * At 8 o'clock (evening) not a single soul is visible in the streets. * * * The city is at night a perfect cemetery. Nothing is heard save the cry of the *sereno* (night watchman) of the commercial street, (the only one there is,) and a few shots in Caridad-street, or a hundred paces from the observatory."

Had any newspaper correspondent of one of the various American periodicals drawn the picture given above the whole Havana Press would have joined in a cry of horror, and the veracity of said correspondent would not only have been called in question, but insinuations and hints would have been thrown out informing him that his departure was necessary for the preservation of his longevity. But, however, as this account from the pen of a Spaniard has appeared in the immaculate *Diario*, a discreet silence is preserved. Probably on the whole it is better that the Munchausen Press of this city should be convicted of their *peccadillos* against *la Verdad* out of their own mouths.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Political Constitution to be in force during the War of Independence:

ARTICLE 1. The legislative power will be lodged in a House of Representatives.

ART. 2. In this House will be equally represented the four States into which from this moment the island is divided.

ART. 3. Those States are by name Oriental, Camaguey, Villas and Occidente.

ART. 4. Citizens of the Republic, 21 years of age, can only be Representatives.

ART. 5. The office of Representative is incompatible with any other in the Republic.

ART. 6. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any State, the Executive of the same will dictate measures for the new election.

ART. 7. The House of Representatives will appoint the President in charge of the executive power, the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the Sessions and his other officials. The Commander-in-Chief is subordinate to the Executive, and will render him an account of his operations.

ART. 8. When circumstances demand it, the President of the Republic, the Commander-in-Chief, and the members of the House, will be impeached before the House of Representatives. This impeachment may be made by any citizen; if the House regards the charge as probable, the accused will be given over to the judicial power.

ART. 9. The House of Representatives can depose freely all functionaries whose appointment belongs to them.

ART. 10. The legislative decisions of the House, to be obligatory, require the sanction of the President.

ART. 11. Should this not be obtained, the House will immediately return for new deliberation, in which they will consider the objections which the President may present.

ART. 12. The President is obliged, in the space of ten days, to impart or refuse to impart his approval to the projects of law.

ART. 13. The passage for the second time of any resolution of the House will make the President's sanction compulsory.

ART. 14. The indispensable objects of the law should be taxation, public loans, the ratification of treaties, the declaration and the termination of war, the authorization of the President to concede patents or letters of marque, to raise and maintain troops, the creation and maintenance of a navy and the declaration of reprisals with respect to the enemy.

ART. 15. The House of Representatives will constitute itself in permanent session from the moment at which the representatives of the people ratify this fundamental law, until the termination of the war.

ART. 16. The executive power will be lodged in the President of the Republic.

ART. 17. To be President it is necessary to be thirty years of age, and to have been born in the Island of Cuba.

ART. 18. The President can make treaties with the ratification of the House.

ART. 19. He will appoint ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary and consuls, from the Republic to foreign countries.

ART. 20. He will receive ambassadors, take care that the laws are executed and expedite the necessary documents to all employes of the Republic.

ART. 21. Cabinet Ministers or Secretaries will be appointed by the House on the recommendation of the President.

ART. 22. The judicial power is independent; its organization will be the object of a special law.

ART. 23. To be an elector the same conditions are requisite as to be elected.

ART. 24. All the inhabitants of the country are entirely free.

ART. 25. All citizens of the Republic will be considered soldiers of the Liberating army.

ART. 26. The Republic does not recognize "D. Ds.," especial honors nor privileges whatever.

ART. 27. The citizens of the Republic cannot accept honors or distinctions from a foreign country.

ART. 28. The House cannot attack religious liberty, the Press, pacific reunion, education and petition, nor any of the unalterable rights of the people.

ART. 29. This Constitution may be amended, when so determined, by the unanimous vote of the House.

This Constitution was adopted in the free town of Guaimaro for the 10th of April, 1869, by Carlos M. Cespedes, President of the Constituent Assembly, and the citizen deputies, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Francisco Sanchez, Miguel Betancourt Guerra, Ignacio Agramonte Loinaz, Antonio Lambraña, Jesus Rodriguez, Antonio Alcala, José Izaguirre, Honorato Castillo, Miguel Heronimo Gutierrez, Avendia Garcia, Tranquilino Valdez, Antonio Lorda, and Eduardo Machado Gomez. Long live free Cuba!

QUASIMODO.

ARROYO BLANCO, SANCTI SPIRITUS.

The town or village of Arroyo Blanco was taken possession of by 500 insurgents on the 8th inst., and burned by them on leaving it. The Spanish claim to have defeated and to have driven them from the town, but what a pity they did not accomplish this before the destruction! The truth of the affair is that the Cubans retired leisurely after appropriating everything of passing or permanent value to them, and setting fire to the town.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The telegraph has doubtless informed you of the death of General STEADMAN, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba. He died a victim to the "vomito," which is making such terrible ravages throughout the island just now, and was buried on the 7th inst. His funeral was attended by the Commandante General of Cuba, the several Consuls, and a large concourse of naval and volunteer officers. A large number of carriages accompanied the hearse to the burial place. Peace to his manes!

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

FRANCISCO CALDERON Y KESSEL, a prominent Cuban, who was ousted a short time ago from his position of Colonel by the volunteers, on account of his supposed anti-Spanish ideas, has been, at their own request, reinstated in his position, General RODAS approving....MANUEL CASTELLANOS, also a Cuban and a prominent lawyer, who had been appointed by royal order Secretary of the Havana Corporation, and who resigned on account of discourtesies shown him by the political Governor, has also been quite recently reinstated in his office....Accounts received through Spanish sources give doleful stories concerning the terrible ravages which cholera, small pox, and all the diseases incidental to camp life, are making among the insurrectionists. They represent the mortality as somewhat frightful. They acknowledge to be suffering themselves, but claim that the proximity of numerous physicians and an abundance of hospital stores makes their per centage of death much smaller than that of the insurgents, who are in most cases without either medicine or physicians to administer to the wants of their infirm. In Havana the mortality seems to be on the increase, and deaths from yellow fever are of more frequent occurrence.

QUASIMODO.

Arrival of American War Steamers at Santiago de Cuba—An Engagement between the Spaniards and Cubans at Manzanillo—Defeat of Gen. Gordon's Forces.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 21.

Late advices have been received from Santiago de Cuba. On the 11th instant the American war steamers *Albany*, *Gettysburg* and *Centaur* arrived at that port. Admiral HOFF and the officers of the fleet paid a visit to the Commander of the Eastern Department.

Major RIOS, with sixty men of the Spanish troops had had a sharp engagement with the Cubans near Manzanillo. Twenty of the latter were killed and twelve captured. The Spanish loss was not given.

Dealers have been arrested in Manzanillo for selling goods to the rebels.

The insurgents, 800 strong, under General JORDAN, have been defeated with heavy loss. General JORDAN was wounded.

ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of the Telegrafo with General Luperon.

ST. THOMAS, Friday, July 16.

The steamer *Telegrafo*, with General LUPERON, arrived here. She changed her flag, but had some difficulty with the authorities, and sailed for Tortola.

Business is dull.

HAYTI.

The Seige of Jacmel Raised—The Quaker City at St. Marcs—Salnave's Opponents.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Friday, July 2.

President SALNAVE has raised the seige of Jacmel, and is now off Aux Cayes with one of his steamers. The other is a wreck in this harbor.

A battle took place at Gonaives, in which SALNAVE's troops were defeated.

The steamer *Quaker City* has arrived at St. Marcs. She is evidently fitted out as a war vessel to operate against SALNAVE. The revolutionists now have three vessels of war, the *Quaker City*, *Dolphine* and *Olive Helena*.

Haytien paper money is now quoted at $470 to the dollar in gold.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN AND GEORGE.

Burlington, Ticonderoga, Crown Point—Road to Lake George—Fort William Henry—Caldwell.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CALDWELL, N. Y., Monday, July 19, 1869.

There are a number of beautiful places, somewhat out of the ordinary line of travel, which our tourists seem utterly to ignore. Among these is Burlington, in Vermont. Built on the slope of the hill running down to Lake Champlain, with a fine view of the lake and the Adirondacks in front and the Green Mountains in the rear, Burlington is certainly splendidly located, and as it is on the line of two railroads leading to New-York, there appears to be no reason why it should not become a place of resort and importance. At present its trade is small, lumber being its staple. The environs of the city are very beautiful, and contain the residences of a large number of persons of wealth and taste, who seem to take a pleasure in the cultivation and adornment of the grounds surrounding their mansions. Ascending College-street to its summit, the University buildings form the prominent objects in view. Standing on the top of the hill, surrounded by the most beautiful and striking scenery, in which mountain, lake and forest are happily blended, the buildings themselves might be mistaken for the county poorhouse, so shabby is their external appearance. Why our colleges should be built to resemble almshouses and penitentiaries is a question which I believe no one has yet been able to solve. Half a mile beyond the University is the cemetery in which ETHAN ALLEN and many members of his family lie buried. The cemetery stands on the very crest of the hill, and from its somewhat neglected paths may be obtained a fine view of the mountains of Vermont, the lake and the Winooski River and Valley. The monument to the Hero of Vermont is a plain column of granite, about forty feet in height. The base bears four inscriptions, all of them sufficiently laudatory to satisfy the most rabid hero-worshiper. Around the monument are the graves of some eight or ten members of ALLEN's family. They are shadowed by lofty fir trees, which grow luxuriantly in this sad and lonely burial place.

Of the business portion of the City of Burlington not much can be said in praise. It is not pretty by any means, nor are its streets and squares neatly kept. The State, like Massachusetts, has a prohibitory liquor law, but it is not enforced in Burlington, except nominally. Liquor-selling and liquor-drinking go on, on the sly, to just as great an extent as in any country town in New-York. Intoxicated persons are seen in the streets here, just the same as elsewhere. Some seizures have been made by the Police of packages of liquor in the hands of the express companies, consigned to dealers here, but notwithstanding all this, liquor can be procured as easily as in any city in the world.

Within a few days past a number of mineral springs have broken out in various parts of the city. One in the public square. The waters are as foul of smell and as nauseous of taste as the most ardent lover of mineral waters could desire. Burlington may yet become a place of resort like Gettysburg and Missisquoi. The waters of its springs, I have no doubt, are quite as healing as those of the two other places.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Burlington is the stopping place for those coming from the North going to Lake George. Taking the steamer which leaves at 9:30 A. M., a fine view is obtained of all the principal points of the Lake. Champlain is surrounded by lovely scenery, the charm of which is heightened by the historic associations connected with it. Shortly after leaving the wharf the steamer passes a mass of black slate rock, known to the mariners of the lake as "Carlton's Prize." CARLTON, it is said, while in command of a British fleet, one misty morning mistook this rock for an American vessel, and poured a broadside into it. A little further on is Ship Island, near which may be discerned the sunken hulls of vessels of the American flotilla. Ascending the lake, the next points of interest are Essex, West Port, Port Henry and Crown Point. At the latter are the remains of extensive earthworks constructed by AMHERST. Here the lake narrows, and a good view can be had of the Adirondacks and their principal peaks. Mounts Marcy, McIntyre and Dix's Peak, ranging from five to six thousand feet in height, are conspicuous—

"With windy summits wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky."

The placid lake soon gets still narrower, and in a few minutes Ticonderoga is in full view. A gray precipitous rock, with a gray and mouldering wall above, are all of the old fort that can be seen from the lake. On landing, however, a portion of the ruins of the buildings within the fort can be seen. This is the stopping place for travelers going to Lake George, and here stages are taken to the foot of the lake. The road to Lake George runs through the fort, and a good view can thus be obtained of all that remains of the famous stronghold. The walls of the barracks and officers' quarters still hold together, though in a terrible state of dilapidation. Portions of the walls of the fort are also to be seen here and there, though often they are only to be traced by piles of rubbish. As the coaches pass through the fort, our old friend BALDWIN, well known to tourists on this route, gracefully mounts the wheel of the first coach and delivers an extempore oration, giving an account of "Old Fort Ti," how it was taken and retaken, &c., &c., and winding up with a most fervent and patriotic invocation for the welfare of these United States. The stages then proceed on their somewhat devious way, passing the remains of many outworks of the fort. About a mile and a half from the starting place is the line of intrenchments, running from Lake George Creek to Lake Champlain, a distance of four miles. Portions of them are as perfect as the day they were constructed. There it was that ABERCROMBIE, with 15,000 men that he had brought up from Lake George, made his attack and was defeated with terrible loss by MONTCALM, who with his 4,000 Frenchmen spilled so much English blood that to this day the soil of the battle-field is richer and the grass more luxuriant than any other hereabouts. BURGOYNE, wiser than ABERCROMBIE, placed half a dozen mortars on the summit of Mount Defiance, on the opposite side of Lake George Creek, and took Ticonderoga without the loss of a man of his command. So much for science.

Apropos of Ticonderoga, has the question of ETHAN ALLEN's share in its capture ever been definitely settled? A year or more since a reverend gentleman living in Ticonderoga Village, I believe, brought forward some startling evidence of the truth of his assertion that ALLEN's capture of the place was a myth. The facts were made public in the *Historical Magazine*, and it was certainly made to appear that Ticonderoga had surrendered long before ALLEN was said to have captured it. There has always been to my mind something very queer about ALLEN's so-called capture of the fort. However it may be, ALLEN is likely, I fancy, to have the full credit of the enterprise down to the latest generations. A statue at Montpelier, a monument at Burlington, and another, if I mistake not, at Ticonderoga, should be able to keep his name famous, even if his claims be false.

LAKE GEORGE.

The stages move onward, little boys and girls come out of the cottages by the roadside and shout as the cumbrous machines rattle by, and soon one of the loveliest lakes that the sun ever shone on is in full view. Few persons can look on its bright and placid waters, surrounded by dark mountains and darker forests from which float odors of the pine, without a thrill of pleasure. It is easy to understand the sentiment which induced the French to name the waters *Lac Sacrament*. The perfect stillness, the boldness and beauty of the surrounding scenery, the purity of the waters and the play of light and shadow on the hillsides and over the deep forests which clothe the mountains in the rear, render the first view of Lake George one never to be forgotten. As the steamer glides up the lake new beauties are disclosed. Here are Recluse Island, Sabbath-Day Point, where ABERCROMBIE rested his army on its way to Ticonderoga, Elephant Mountain, Ship Island, and many other points of interest. As the evening closes in and the shadows get deeper and deeper on the mountain sides, the little steamer rounds a point, and the head of the lake, with its really beautiful hotel, is in full view. The building has been entirely reconstructed. It is of fine design and grand proportions, and when the western wing has been added will be the finest out-of-town hotel in the country. It is fast filling up, the arrivals numbering 100 per day. The hotel stands on the site of one of the forts occupied as a base of operations during the Revolutionary war by General BURGOYNE. To the east of the building are the remains of another fort, the line of earthworks being quite distinct. Here, too, is the well from which the garrison drew its water. It is filled up now, and the attempt to clean it out has been abandoned. In the cemetery on the mountain side lie several members of the CALDWELL family, the first proprietors of this place. Colonel PRICE, of New-York, and Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, have purchased estates on the banks of the lake.

The weather for many days past has been delightful here, with cool mornings and nights, and days warm enough and bright enough to cheer the most woe-begone valetudinarian.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

The Beauties of the Lake and its Surroundings—Scenes on the Road from the Depot—The Hotel and Cottages—Pleasures of the Guests.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

I reached this charming spot on Saturday evening last, since which time I have been enjoying every moment of my existence. With the driving and riding, and rowing and dancing, intermixed with billiards and bowling, which go to make up life as spent here, I have well-nigh, even in this brief period, forgotten the dust and heat of dear New-York, and the remembrance that to-morrow I must leave all this behind me. Too much cannot be said in favor of this place as a Summer resort for New-Yorkers. Situated nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and with a lake which is equaled only by Lake George in the beauty of its surroundings, within a few feet of the hotels, one can obtain all the advantages of Summer change, without the necessity of tedious travel. As one of the excitements here is the drive to and from the depot in the afternoon, when papas, brothers, lovers, &c., are anxiously waited for by the ladies of the household, let me briefly give you my experience of Saturday. I arrived at the village of Croton at 4 o'clock, after a very comfortable trip of two hours, and having stowed myself in one of Gregory's stages, had leisure for a few moments to view my surroundings. The arrival of this train must certainly be an era in the lives of the Crotonites, for, with the rush of baggage-men and runners for the hotels which for the moment was tremendous, the whole open space in front of the depot was lined with carriages of all descriptions, from the pony-wagon to the stage-coach.

ON THE ROAD.

Five miles were yet before us, and at about one and the same time the different equipages turned toward the road to the lake, each striving to be the first at home. In our wagon—for it can hardly be denominated a coach—were stowed eighteen passengers, and as the springs were not stiff nor the road entirely smooth, it is needless to observe that the trip was not entirely devoid of discomforts. However, as I left home for pleasure, I turned my attention elsewhere than to the seat of my own trouble, and was soon carried away in the excitement of the race. Far beyond all sped JOHN H. SHERWOOD, he who fears not VANDERBILT on the Harlem-lane, his splendid pair seeming to trot faster than ever. This gentleman with his family are taking life easy in a cottage by the lake. Some trotters pass us unknown to fame, and soon roll on some of the elegant establishments I noticed at the depot. Foremost comes that of S. W. BARNARD, Esq., of Fifth-avenue, who with his charming wife rides in a handsome barouche behind a remarkably handsome pair of horses nearly seventeen hands high. CHRISTOPHER MOLLER, Esq., and family, of Fifth-avenue, seem to be vieing with CHARLES MOLLER in the style and beauty of their turnouts. Mr. and Mrs. BROWN roll quietly on in their neat and elegant affair, as though the busy life of law was over, and BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL was but a thing of the past.

AT "GREGORY'S."

But the dust is too dense, and I must save my eyes for other objects. Soon we approach "Gregory's," and as we drive up before the fine piazza which extends nearly around the house, we discover that we are the centre of attraction for hundreds of fair women, who, this being another era in the day's proceedings, are gathered together to see who "of our set" has arrived. Now, not to be prolix, let me say that this house is fairly kept. The food is good, and there is plenty of it, but the ever fatal mistake is made here of having women waitresses, and therefore the attendance is very inferior. I favor the women's rights movement, at least to the extent of raising women above being waitresses. One more fault is all that I can find with this hotel, and that is, that the beds are miserable—harder than Pharaoh's heart; and the one which was selected for me on the first night of my arrival was about the size of a coffin-lid, and inclined gently from the centre to the sides, rendering it necessary that I should lie awake in order to keep a proper equilibrium. Why are some landlords so blind to their own interests? When I found on my arrival that BALCOM—he of the Spingler House, the St. Nicholas, the Fifth-avenue, and the St. Denis—was in the office, I thought he was the proprietor, but when I lay down on my bed I knew it was impossible, and so it proved. A fine band are engaged at this house, and every morning and evening light feet "trip in the many dance."

ABOUT THE LAKE.

But the great amusement is boating. By day and night parties are made up to visit the islands which lie nearly in the centre of the lake, and hundreds of boats are constantly gliding past each other filled with ladies, many of whom are as accomplished in the use of the oar as those of the other sex. The scenery about this lake is really beautiful. Many very pretty residences line its shores, among which, and I think the prettiest, belongs to Mr. BERGH, who occasionally visits it when fatigued with his efforts in behalf of dumb animals. Nearly adjoining the Gregory House, and also on the border of the lake, is "Baldwin's," while at the other end of the lake, and at the water's edge, is Dean's Hotel. Since Thompson's was burnt these are now the only public houses, although there are several good boarding-houses where, it is said, visitors may still be accommodated. Baldwin's Hotel is full to overflowing, and, as I understand, a large number of the guests are from Brooklyn.

WHO ARE THE GUESTS.

I noticed last evening the handsome face of JERRY STEVENS, Esq., the Special Clerk of the Supreme Court in the Second District, who with his charming family is spending the Summer there. Among the guests at Dean's, which is rather a large boarding-house than a hotel, are JOSHUA LOW and family, of Brooklyn; Mr. JOHN LADEN and family, of New-York; EDWARD TAILER and family, of New-York; JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND and family, of New-York, and Mrs. ANDERSON, of New-York. The above gentlemen, particularly Mr. LADEN, are the fortunate owners of very handsome equipages. Among the most noticeable guests at Gregory's are Mr. Christopher Moller and family, Mr. S. W. Barnard and family, Mr. David Milliken and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. J. M. Williams and daughter, Miss Ross and Mrs. W. E. Ross, Mr. Augustus L. Brown and family, Mr. John D. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong, Miss Clara McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Havemeyer, Mr. Abel Dennison and family, Charles Marvin and family, G. F. Gilman, J. C. Southwick and family, Miss Kent and Major Thomas Norton and family.

Perhaps for a quiet Summer resort for families no better place can be found than Dean's. It is satisfactory and pleasant to observe, also, that there is none of that peculiar element at any of the houses which tends to render Summer places so disagreeable.

A SAD EVENT.

A most melancholy event occurred at Gregory's this morning, which has thrown a gloom over the place. Mr. WOOD GIBSON, a gentleman widely known in the business community, came to Gregory's Hotel from Baldwin's, where he was stopping, for the purpose of obtaining a bottle of Congress water. While standing at the bar, and when in the act of taking his change from the counter, he fell upon the floor and died instantly. Mr. WOOD was about 75 years of age, and was apparently in good health.

CORNELIA E.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Its Era—Political Events of Forty Years Ago—The Jackson Democratic Organs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will trouble your readers with only a single chapter more of the political events of thirty-five or forty years ago, in which the old *National Intelligencer* either played a conspicuous part or witnessed as passing around it. I promised in my last a notice of the rise and fall of the Jackson Democratic organs of Washington City, a history that it is now curious to look back upon, although at least three of the prominent actors still linger upon the stage of life—"superfluous," it may be, to the present changed and stirring age, but still living monuments of that great power of the Press which built up and pulled down parties in the generation of the past. I refer to AMOS KENDALL, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., and DUFF GREEN.

When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was made President by the decision of the Lower House of Congress in February, 1825, and inaugurated on the succeeding 4th of March, it was determined that General JACKSON should be the Opposition candidate for the succession in 1829. The rival parties were not long in taking position, or in manifesting signs of all the bitterness which, unfortunately, soon followed. The imperious old hero of New-Orleans and of The Hermitage, never backward in "taking the responsibility," boldly charged, as I have heretofore stated, bargain and intrigue upon ADAMS and CLAY. The charge, though not supported by the General's own witness, BUCHANAN, was persevered in; and to this was added a hue and cry against two or three changes in some of the minor appointments of the Executive, and against the extravagance of spending twelve or thirteen millions a year for the support of the Army, Navy and Civil List of the Government. A central organ of the Jackson Opposition was needed at Washington. It was established by General DUFF GREEN, under the style of the *United States Telegraph*. It was at once made the text paper of all the faithful of the Jackson Party from Maine to Louisiana. GREEN, though a devoted Jackson man, was also a friend of JOHN C. CALHOUN, the Vice-President and a candidate for reëlection on the Jackson ticket. The *Telegraph* was a power in the party and in the country, edited with ability, but directed with no scrupulous regard to fairness or honesty of representation. There was an infusion of venom against Mr. CLAY especially which made the paper alike obnoxious to the earnest friends of that gentleman—than whom no other American statesman ever had so many or so devoted and self-sacrificing—and acceptable to the adherents of JACKSON.

On the 4th March, 1829, the *United States Telegraph*, from the organ of the Opposition became the mouthpiece of the Government. It praised the glittering generalities of the Inaugural, promising every reform of the Government, and "everything to everybody," as an emanation of the wisdom, integrity and firmness of the Democratic Hero who had just been elected the Democratic President of the United States, but which was really the off-hand production, to order, of a Federalist of the Old School, resident, I believe, in Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, who happened in Washington at the time.

But the days of the *Telegraph* as the trusted Jackson organ were not many. They were secretly numbered long before the second year of the Administration had transpired. DUFF GREEN, as I have just intimated, was the close friend of JOHN C. CALHOUN. His fortunes were secretly with the aspirations of that great and ambitious man, and the trouble was that there was another great man and one more adroit than CALHOUN nearer, so to speak, to the Jackson fount of patronage and (as the sequel proved) of favor. MARTIN VAN BUREN was Secretary of State and in the line of safe precedents for the Presidency. He played his part quietly and shrewdly for a year or two, knowing that more than half his colleagues affiliated with CALHOUN. These were INGHAM, of the Treasury; BRANCH, of the Navy, and BERRIEN, Attorney-General. He had EATON, of the War Department, with him, and BARRY, Postmaster-General, in bad health and willing to go abroad.

The new historical WEBSTER and HAYNE debate in the Senate in 1830, seemed to make strength for CALHOUN with General JACKSON; but it was only seeming. The sledge hammer blows of WEBSTER against State Rights and the right of Nullification were but the precursors of the Jackson Proclamation of 1832. True, the Old Hero praised the speech of Mr. HAYNE and deemed his picture worthy of a place in the White House. But he was too cunning to follow the false light of secession. Besides he had not then broken with CALHOUN, nor had the story been poured into his sensitive ear that CALHOUN in the Cabinet of MONROE had disapproved JACKSON's military rule in Florida, the very thing which had led to his open feud with HENRY CLAY—who was outspoken in Congress on the subject—ten years before. Nor had Mrs. CALHOUN and Mrs. INGHAM and Mrs. BRANCH declined social amenities with Mrs. EATON, because of her reputed lapse with EATON before her first husband's death—Purser TIMBERLAKE, of the United States Navy. All these things VAN BUREN had the credit, at the time, of secretly fanning into the flame of indignation, which caused JACKSON to accept the voluntary (prearranged) resignations of VAN BUREN and EATON, and to demand the resignations of the other Secretaries and the Attorney-General. He wanted his Cabinet "a unit," and so the crisis culminated. VAN BUREN went Minister to England; BARRY to Spain, (where he soon died,) and EATON into temporary private life, but subsequently to Spain, and LOUIS MCLANE was brought from London into the new Cabinet, at the head of which was the celebrated EDWARD LIVINGSTON—the author of the Jackson Proclamation of November, 1832, against South Carolina.

And now appeared upon the stage of Washington journalism FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr. He had been the old partner of AMOS KENDALL in the *Argus of Western America*, at Frankfort, Ky. KENDALL, after fighting with BLAIR the Jackson battle of 1828, was made Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and was the reputed head of the Kitchen Cabinet in the interest of VAN BUREN to bring about the crisis of the Cabinet proper. On the break up, he was brought into the new Cabinet as Postmaster-General, and the *Daily Globe*, with BLAIR at its head, became the Jackson organ.

KENDALL and BLAIR were able and practiced journalists, as well as cunning party men. They were both charged with ingratitude to Mr. CLAY, who was among the first men of Kentucky to take KENDALL, on his removal from New-Hampshire, by the hand. BLAIR had also long been his professed friend; but both made it their interest to carry over the *Argus* to the Jackson Party, and to join in the hue and cry of bargain and intrigue. BLAIR no doubt felt that he had treated CLAY shabbily. Their first meeting, after his desertion, was an awkward one. CLAY had ridden over from Lexington to Frankfort in the Winter season on business. He encountered BLAIR (so runs the anecdote) in the hotel, soon after alighting from his horse. "How do you do, Mr. BLAIR?" inquired the great Kentuckian in his silvery tone and blandest manner, tendering his hand at the same time. BLAIR was nonplussed. He returned the salutation awkwardly, almost silently, but mustered courage to ask CLAY how he found the roads from Lexington. "The roads are very bad, Mr. BLAIR, and I wish you would mend *your ways!*"

The *Globe* was the powerful representative of JACKSON and VAN BUREN from 1831 to March 4, 1841, when HARRISON came into the Whig rule, but only to die thirty days after the inauguration. The *Globe* patted TYLER on the back for deserting the Whigs, but BLAIR would never serve him as his organ, looking confidently, as he did, for the restoration of VAN BUREN at the next Presidential election. But in this he was doomed to disappointment, though to his credit it may be said that he foresaw the troubles likely to grow out of the Texas question, as a sectional issue, and counseled VAN BUREN to avoid this rock of national discontent. VAN BUREN's qualified letter, taking substantially the same ground as CLAY, lost him the nomination, and made POLK the successful candidate in 1844.

When POLK came in on the 4th of March, 1845, the *Globe*, with F. P. BLAIR and JOHN C. RIVES, the old editor and publisher, fell back upon their Congressional reports, and the venerable THOMAS RITCHIE, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, was sent for to establish, with JOHN P. HEISS, of Tennessee, the Washington *Union*, and here these rambling notes of the *National Intelligencer* era are brought within the personal recollection of most of the living generation of newspaper readers, and so my gossip ends.

N. C. C.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

The Reduction of the Colonial Garrisons—Canadian Independence—The Policy of the Home Government—Speech of the New Governor-General.

At the complimentary banquet given to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Sir JOHN YOUNG, in Quebec, in the hall of the Legislative Assembly, on the evening of the 15th inst., a distinguished company was present. The Governor-General, in response to a complimentary toast, made a long speech, of which the following was the most important portion:

I believe the people of the Dominion are well satisfied with the institutions they possess, and that they estimate at their true value the franchises, freedom and rights of self-government granted them. The time was when the Mother Country imposed restrictions on the Colonies, and the Colonies restricted those restrictions. But that time is past, and at present the statesmen and people of England are sufficiently engrossed in the management of their domestic affairs, in guiding the tendency of public opinion, and adopting those measures which they think best for themselves, so that no interference with the statesmen and people of Canada is attempted. No idea of control is entertained for a moment. In the course England pursues, and in the advice she gives, she has no object of her own, no views hostile to Canada; she consults no interest apart from those of the Dominion. And I may say that those interests are not looked upon with any degree of lukewarmness and indifference to England. I believe that from the highest to the lowest, all classes wish to see the Dominion prosperous, contented and powerful. Now, I have heard lately some expressions, and I have read some articles of newspapers showing a tone of despondency. They say the politicians of England do not place a high value on these Provinces, and are disposed to relax their hold of them. I am disposed to ask what is the cause of such misgivings and of such despondency? I have traced them to the fact that the number of the troops stationed in the Provinces has recently been considerably, very considerably reduced. I think it is scarcely reasonable to put such a construction on that act as has been placed on it. The reasons for that reduction are such as, if enumerated, would commend themselves to every intelligent individual. In the first place, we are at peace; and, looking at the strength of England, never greater than at present, and to her vast resources, never better in hand, and also bearing in mind the unanimity with which public opinion on questions of foreign policy is expressed, it is not thought there is much danger of peace being disturbed, or of our being involved in the trials and calamities of war. You must recollect, besides, that in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, especially in the great centres of industry, in the great manufacturing towns, there are vast masses of people toiling from year to year for a bare subsistence, and who at every depression of commerce are plunged in great want, while at the same time the country is heavily taxed. It is necessary, therefore, with a view to relieve those people, to reduce their taxation as much as possible by wise statesmanship. Therefore, it is not desirable to keep up a larger number of troops in any part of the Empire than is absolutely necessary. Then another reason given for a diminished garrison is this—modern tactics and experience have demonstrated the necessity if troops are to be kept in a very high state of efficiency, of bringing them home and aggregating them in large camps such as Aldershot, so that they may be accustomed to manœuvring on a large scale. This practice has been long followed on the Continent of Europe, and has been recently adopted in England, so that in addition to the prospect of peace and the need of economy, the efficiency of the army has dictated the recall of the troops from Canada. But should an emergency arise, should their presence be required here again, I think you may rely with confidence on the assurance given in Mr. CARDWELL's dispatch of June, 1865, that the Imperial Government would be prepared to sustain every part of the Empire with all the resources at its command. Now every person of intelligence in England looks at the position and prospects of the Dominion with honor and pride. At the present moment it is in reality independent. It has its own destinies in its own hands, and its statesmen and people are recognized as competent to judge of their interests, and of what course to pursue to conciliate those interests. England looks to them for her guidance, and whatever their decision may be, to continue their present connection, or in due time, and in the maturity of their growth, to exchange it for some other form of alliance, the good faith and intelligence of England will be prepared to accede to their wishes, and in the one case to act in the spirit of her present obligation, and in the case of change to give effect to it, and consider any plan that may be proposed in a friendly and generous spirit. England has no interest of her own to consult in this matter. The interest of her people is this, and this alone, and it coincides with their wishes, that so long as the Dominion maintains its dependency it should be fought for; but that if the Dominion should wish to change its condition, every step of that change shall be so conducted that it may be convinced of the friendship of England, and may remain forever a firm ally and attached friend to the mother country. But the choice of this measure rests entirely with the people and statesmen of Canada. Whatever way they may incline, I am confident that the good feeling of England will give effect to their inclinations; and I trust their choice, whatever it may be, will be so guided by a benign Providence that the energies and prudence of the statesmen of the Dominion, aided by the forbearance and good feeling of the political parties, will enable them to build up a constitutional system of which the consequences may be for generations, a general enjoyment of comfort, a general cultivation of reason and a widely diffused feeling of equality and of becoming self respect. [Loud applause.]

REPUDIATION.

A Kentucky Democratic Congressman and Aspirant for Senatorial Honors Boldly Advocates Repudiation.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 18.

Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY, of Logan, addressed a very respectable and attentive audience at the Court-house last night. We cannot give a full report of his speech, but as he stands somewhat apart from the views avowed by the majority of our public men with reference to the public debt we shall attempt to sketch an outline of his remarks on that subject.

He said that he appeared with diffidence before this intelligent audience, but as some prominence had been given to his financial views he felt that it was due to himself to place them clearly before the public. He first alluded to the struggle over the various constitutional amendments, and argued that by might, if not by right, the points at issue between existing parties had been or soon would be settled, and that the finances of the Government were destined to absorb or overshadow all other questions.

HIS VIEWS OF FINANCE.

Mr. GOLLADAY, after getting through his remarks on other subjects, said, substantially, that he now proposed to say a few words upon the subject of the public debt, and that while he approached that subject with great respect for and deference to the opinion of others making every possible allowance for prejudice, yet he did so unhesitatingly and fearlessly. While his views on the subject of repudiation were known to be of a very positive character, and had been the subject of animadversion by some, of unfriendly comment by others, and of denunciation by others, still, in view of the fact that his name had been mentioned in connection with United States Senator, he felt that duty to himself and justice to the people of the State required that he should place himself on the record, that they might approve or condemn, as they thought proper.

REPUDIATION.

Mr. G. said, that after a full examination of the thousand and one ways proposed, in and out of Congress, he saw no solution of the public debt question but that of repudiation of the whole bonded debt of the Government, after having withdrawn the circulation of all national banks, giving up their bonds, and issuing greenbacks payable in gold and silver, to protect the citizens.

AS A PARTY QUESTION.

He said he was upon principle opposed to the idea of repudiation, and most reluctantly came to the conclusion he did. He stated that he did not present his measure as a Democratic one, and he had no authority nor disposition to make the Democracy responsible for his views. He alone was responsible, and amenable to public sentiment for this unorthodoxy, if it be such. He had no quarrel with his Democratic friends who held bonds or differed from him on this subject. His doctrine was rather Radical, and, as it proposed to cure an overwhelming evil, he aimed to strike at the root. His argument did not address itself to Democrats as such, or to Radicals, but was to relieve both of them and their posterity from the consequence of, to say the least of it, an ill-judged war among ourselves, and he proposes to indulge in no attack or defence of the parties to this war.

A PART OF THE DEBT ALREADY REPUDIATED.

As a member of Congress he had laid down this proposition: "To pay all debts or none." Congress repudiated its debt to Kentucky of about $120,000,000 in sound numbers for negro property destroyed for war purposes, and holds in a state of repudiation some several millions more furnished by the State of Kentucky, and sundry claims due the citizens of our State for horses, mules, &c., &c., amounting to several millions more, upon the poor pretence of "want of loyalty," as if the loyalty or morality or religion of the creditor could, in any moral view of the subject, release the debtor from an honest debt. If the original free States would voluntarily take each upon itself a debt to the Government of a like amount, and in proportion to property, and release the bonded debt of the country that much, Kentucky might afford to bear on her proportion of the debt and taxes. Or if the Government would issue to Kentucky its bonds bearing semi-annual gold interest for these amounts, these gentlemen might with more propriety cry "shame upon the repudiator."

THE HISTORY OF REPUDIATION.

The Continental money was virtually repudiated by our fathers, and it was held by our own citizens exclusively, and paid to our soldiers for services through an eight-years' war. Congress resolved over and over to pay it, as the present Congress are resolving to pay our debt; but, when they finally proposed to repudiate by funding at $100 for 1, by common consent it faded from circulation. Here he held up a $1,000 note, and asked why it was not paid. He said we repudiated a portion of our debt at every sale of Gold made by the Government, as we shaved our own paper by paying 70 cents on the dollar, instead of 100, as promised. He showed that Massachusetts repudiated her debt of $2,200,000 in 1749 by paying 1-12th in silver. Virginia, after the revolution, repudiated by funding her paper at $1,000 for $1. France repudiated many times and in many forms. Her Napoleonic war debt has never been paid. England repudiated the debts of HENRY VIII., and twenty years after ordained that he should be discharged from all debts up to a certain date, and if any were paid the party recovering should pay back to him. CHARLES II. defrauded the Exchequer out of a very heavy amount, which was compromised, and laid the foundation for England's present bonded debt. This debt has existed 200 years, and is greater now than ever. For fifty years no Lord had talked of paying her debt in Parliament. It was not desired by creditor or debtor. One wanted investment; the other time. It was an institution there as it was intended to be here. It would never be paid there. It will never be paid here. No sane man purposed to pay anything more than interest, and at the end of forty or 100 or 500 years it would be the same.

SACREDNESS OF THE DEBT.

By common consent all admit the great difficulty, if not impossibility, ever to pay the debt without taking very nearly the entire property of the country, and perhaps all, at a low taxation. As for the sacredness of the debt, because parties furnished a bankrupt Government money to carry on the late war, he laughed that to scorn, and showed that they only sought to make a sharp trade, and could well afford to give $100 for the promise of $250, fed semi-annually on gold, and they were now patriotic enough to exact the whole pound of flesh, and denounced those who could not enjoy their speculation at the expense of the toil and sweat not only of themselves but of their posterity.

DEBT THE PARENT OF A DYNASTY.

He said the demands of the creditors of the Government had been so exacting and imperious that even now, to secure themselves in their fatness, they were attempting to use the Radical Party to another revolution by the overthrow of our form of government, because, as they say, the Democracy of the country (or a portion) and the yeomen might repudiate the debt; and to make this blessing upon the poor a perpetual debt, they would have an empire, and their magnates and lords would be the aristocrats and we the hewers of wood and drawers of water for them. And already secret societies are being formed in the North—the "T. C. I. O."—to produce this desideratum, and that, too, under the auspices, it is said, of men high in Government and Radical favor.

CONCLUSION.

From this he deduced, as a practical man of some common sense, the conclusion that there were two great antagonistic philosophies before the people, and they must choose—the one an empire upon the ruins of our grand old Government with WASHINGTON, JACKSON, CLAY and others obliterated from its majestic history, and in their stead moneyed aristocrats and successful stock gamblers as perpetual blood-suckers of the vitals of the country, drawn from oppressed and down-trodden laborers, whose madness or folly, or both permits, or that other unpleasant remedy with its real and imagined evils.

REPUDIATION.

For himself he freely, gladly, joyously, conscientiously and boldly advocated the latter.

Burning of a Hotel Near Mobile—Over One Hundred Boarders Fugitives.

From the Mobile Tribune, July 14.

The arrival of the *Fountain*, *Annie* and *Planter*, this morning, divulged the fact that the hotel at Point Clear had been destroyed by fire.

From officers and passengers by these boats, we learn that the fire broke out about midnight in the bake-room attached to the kitchen and east of the dining-room of the hotel, and made such rapid progress that the kitchen, dining-room and main building itself were soon enveloped in flames. Although water was abundant, there was no means of making it available, and from the main building the fire extended east and west, destroying in its rapid progress all the outbuildings connected with the hotel except the bar-room, ten-pin alley and a small cottage near them. Many of the boarders had not time to save their baggage, and a few of them were only enabled to escape in their night-clothes. The losses that occurred in this way it is impossible to estimate. A great portion of the furniture was removed to the beach—at a distance of twenty-five to thirty rods—and yet so severe was the heat that they had again to be removed; and before this could be done much of it caught fire, and no inconsiderable portion of it either burned or was so much charred by the heat as to render it entirely worthless.

Quite a large lot of furniture and stores were sent down yesterday afternoon, but luckily, and by a mere chance, these were left on the wharf to be transferred to their proper places in the morning, and therefore escaped the general conflagration.

There were between a hundred and a hundred and fifty guests in the hotel, besides about thirty employes in the various departments, yet by a Providential occurrence there were no lives lost. The only accident occurring was to a little boy, who, in endeavoring to escape from the flames, fell from a two-story window and broke his arm. We did not learn his name.

The loss by the disaster will not fall short of $30,000, mostly insured. Insurance was effected as follows: On the building, belonging to F. C. CHAMBERLAIN, $5,000 in the North British Mutual Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, and $5,000 in the Hartford; $5,000 in the Home of New-Haven, making a total of $15,000. C. W. DORRANCE, agent. On the furniture, stock, &c., belonging to A. M. GODFREY, $3,000 in the North British and Mercantile Company of Edinburgh and London, C. W. DORRANCE, agent; $3,700 in the Ætna of Hartford, Conn., J. M. MULDON, agent; and $3,700 in an agency of H. V. H. VOORHEES. There was also an insurance of $1,000 on the rent of the building in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

The mere loss of the building, furniture, stock, &c., is a small matter as compared with the circumstance that in the beginning of the season we are deprived of one of our best and most popular Summer retreats.

A Young Man Swallows Several Needles and is Compelled to Have His Throat Cut Open.

From the Louisville Express, July 17.

A young man named EDWARD NOLDE met with a very curious and distressing accident at noon yesterday. He had sat down to dinner at his home, and was taking a drink of water from a glass tumbler. Before he had swallowed the first mouthful of water, he discovered that he had swallowed several sharp sewing needles. He gave a tremendous cough, and finally succeeded in spitting out one of the needles, but two of them had become fastened far down his throat, and had lodged so severely that they could not be forced either down or up. They caused him great pain, and it was with some difficulty he could breathe at all. A surgeon was at once summoned, who, after examining the location and position of the needles, announced that they would have to be cut from the throat. Although the operation was performed very scientifically and skillfully, the young man suffered intense pain. The wounds will heal shortly, however. The needles had been carelessly placed in the tumbler before being taken from the cupboard, and were not discovered when the water was poured into it at the table.

Extensive Robbery in Harlem.

Some time during Tuesday night the house of J. D. ALLOVEN, in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, was entered by thieves through the scuttle, and was thoroughly ransacked. The thieves were rewarded for their enterprise by securing $720 in greenbacks, and three gold watches and some diamond ear-rings, the total amount of the valuables secured being $1,160. No clue has yet been obtained to the marauders, who had opened a safe on the second floor to get at the plunder.

The Hell Gate Obstructions—Another Plan for Removing Them.

Mr. BENJAMIN G. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, Eastern District, has invented a plan for preparing rocks and other harbor obstructions for blasting or removal, with a view to urging the adoption of it in the clearing away of the rocks at Hell Gate. It is of novel and simple design, and may be floated to any point required. If, as is contended by many, the obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate can never be removed, except after the area they occupy has been freed from water by means of a coffer dam, or some such arrangement, the invention of Mr. MARTIN is worthy of consideration at the hands of those to whom the removal is entrusted. The simplicity of the plan proposed, and the comparatively small outlay required to construct the machine invented by that gentleman, are arguments in favor of a fair investigation of its merits by the Government. The determination of the Federal authorities to remove the impediments to commerce that have so long operated to the injury of New-York Harbor, is waking up the inventive genius of the country, and must eventuate in bringing about a state of things most desirable not only to navigators but to the community at large.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Departure of the Excursion Battalion for Saratoga, Albany and Troy—Interesting Scenes.

The Seventh Regiment of this City took its departure last evening on board their special steamer *City of Hartford*, for the purpose of proceeding on an extended excursion to the City of Troy, thence to Saratoga Springs, and Albany on the way home. The arrangements for this interesting trip have been for some time in progress, and the Committee intrusted with the details report that they anticipate a great success.

Colonel EMMONS CLARK, commanding the regiment, had issued an order directing that roll-call would be had at 4:30 P. M.; but the entire armory was thronged all day yesterday by the members of the regiment and their numerous friends. Those intending to join in the excursion were busily employed in preparation, each finding something new each moment to do. Those unfortunates whom business detained in the City, and were prevented from taking part in the proposed festivities, consoled themselves in helping their more fortunate comrades, thereby lessening the sense of disappointment they nevertheless experienced. The officers of the command were very busy all day in seeing after the arrangements of their men, and the Sergeants had their hands also full in inspecting their respective squads, and seeing that every little detail in the way of dress and equipment was entirely *en règle*. Quartermaster WEED was, as usual with him, untiring in the discharge of his important duties. At the armory answering questions and giving directions, one moment, the next hurrying to the boat to see that nothing had miscarried, Mr. WEED proved himself a perfect treasure, and he did much toward securing the success which attended the opening scenes of the excursion.

After a busy day of preparation the officers and members forming the excursion battalion were prompt in assembling, and the regimental line was formed at 5 P. M. As soon as the Adjutant had turned over the command to the Colonel he at once put the battalion in motion for the boat, which lay at the foot of West Twenty-second-street, in readiness to receive the excursionists. The formation of the regiment was witnessed by a large crowd of people who accompanied it to the dock, where had assembled a large number of the friends of the command. The regiment made no delay in going on board, when, after the customary delays seemingly so unavoidable on such occasions, the steamer cast off her moorings and made a sudden plunge into the stream, followed by the enthusiastic cheers and good wishes of the spectators on shore, which were heartily returned by the boys of the Seventh, their magnificent band sending over the water sweet yet stirring strains of music. The programme laid down for the excursion of the Seventh is as follows: On reaching the City of Troy this morning the regiment will parade through the principal streets under the escort of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and pass in review before Mayor BEACH. After the parade, the regiment will be entertained by the municipal authorities. Leave Troy at 1:20 P. M., reach Saratoga at 3 P. M., pass in review before the President of the village, and be quartered at the Union Hotel. Dress parade at 6:30 P. M. At 9 P. M., a grand reception will be given the regiment by the citizens and visitors in the Union Hotel. At 9 A. M., Friday, the regiment will be reviewed by Governor HOFFMAN. Leave Saratoga at 11 A. M., parade through the principal streets of Albany at 4 P. M., under the escort of the Ninth Brigade, and pass in review before Mayor BLEECKER. Leave Albany in the evening, and reach New-York Saturday morning next.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Probable Release of the Prisoners To-Day.

There was nothing exciting about the Cuban fillibusters yesterday, with the exception of the discussions which occurred among officials and citizens in regard to the action of Marshal BARLOW in suppressing the movement. By some his interference was condemned in severe terms, but a good many applauded his conduct on the ground that it was intended to preserve the neutrality laws and uphold the dignity of the Government. It was privately understood that the Marshal was in sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence so far as his personal feelings went, but that he held his duty to the Government to be paramount to everything else. It was reported that he was responsible for the non-release of the prisoners at Fort Lafayette, which is incorrect, the matter being in the hands of District-Attorney PIERREPONT, who has charge of the disposition of their cases. The latter gentleman did not make his appearance at his office yesterday, giving rise to the supposition that he had gone to consult with Secretary FISH about the prisoners. Very probably he will return to-day, when it is expected that he will announce his intentions. It is probable that he will consent to release the prisoners at once, provided they will promise to make no further attempts to violate the Neutrality laws. If he so decides, Commissioners SHIELDS and WHITE will visit Fort Lafayette for the purpose of taking personal bonds for the prisoners.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed at Hudson City.

Yesterday morning a shocking and fatal accident occurred at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hudson City, which is now in course of erection, resulting in two men being killed on the spot and two others seriously injured. The unfortunate men were at work on a scaffolding erected on the inside of the walls at the rear of the building, and partially resting upon a brick archwork resting on stone columns. Early yesterday morning the timber which supported these arches was taken down and the masonry left unsupported. From some cause as yet unknown, probably the moistening of the mortar by the recent rain, the structure gave way with a terrific crash, carrying along with it the scaffolding, and dashing the four men downward fifty feet. They were, of course, crushed under the *débris*, which consisted of a mass of stone, brick, timber, &c., which kept falling every few seconds.

As soon as possible assistance was at hand, and the following victims of the accident were brought out from the ruins: ROGER TIGHE, mason; LEWIS ANDREW, son of the foreman of the work, and assistant architect; ALONZO CONNOR, laborer, and GEO. BURNS, mason. TIGHE was taken out dead; ANDREW was alive, but only survived ten minutes; CONNOR and BURNS are still alive, but it is feared the former is fatally injured. BURNS is expected to recover. TIGHE was a resident of Prospect-street, Jersey City, and was 55 years of age. ANDREW was a resident of Hudson City, and 21 years of age, and was engaged to be married at an early day. His betrothed was soon on the spot, and the scene between them while he was breathing his last, was very affecting.

Early in the afternoon Coroner WARREN was at the scene of the accident, and gave permission for the removal of TIGHE's body to Jersey City. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest this evening.

Exciting Mowing-Machine Trial.

Fully five hundred of the leading farmers of Dutchess County were present on JOSEPH WEST's farm, five miles from Poughkeepsie, on the 19th inst., to witness a trial of mowing machines. Each machine mowed an acre of ground. The following was the result:

Machines.	Length of Bar.	Driver.	Time.
Ohio Buckeye	4 f. 4 in.	C. Dates.	Not taken
Eureka, direct draft	5 f.	J. S. Marshall.	30 m.
Wood's Patent, side draft	5 f.	B. M. Conklin.	34 m.
Poughkeepsie, Buckeye, side draft	4 f. 4 in.	P. Adriance.	42 m.
Eureka, direct draft	6 f.	E. A. VanWagner.	25 m.

The judges were E. GAYLEY, PAUL FLAGLER and GEORGE AYRAULT. The contest throughout was a very exciting one, the friends of the Eureka machines cheering vociferously as both of them came in victorious. The affair caused a great deal of interest to be taken among the farmers. All the grass was well cut.

Central Park Yesterday.

The first of the Wednesday instrumental concerts, to be given on the Green during the continuance of the warm season, took place at 5 P. M. yesterday. Notwithstanding the showery condition of the weather in the early part of the day, there was a numerous attendance of visitors, though the absence of so large a number of the *bon ton* as are now at the fashionable Summer resorts produced a marked absence of gay equipages and liveried coachmen. The new carriages now being operated under the superintendence of the Commissioners were well patronized.

Base Ball—Eckford vs. Athletic.

The return game between these Clubs was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, in Williamsburg. Mr. ROBERT PEACH, of the Olympic Club, of Washington, was chosen umpire. The game was called at 3:15 o'clock. Both Clubs were short on their first nines, yet it was apparent from the first that the Eckfords were the stronger party. The playing was somewhat above the average, and in some respects was good. But comparatively few spectators were present. The Eckfords, although having everything their own way from the beginning, showed some good work done with spirit. The game closed at 5:45—Eckfords, 48; Athletics, 5. There was plenty of ill-luck for both sides, but the Athletics were, as will be seen, far outdone in almost every particular.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

More about Combination Locks—Mr. Ensign's Statement.

The publication in the TIMES as to the picking of the combination lock on the vault of the Ocean Bank by Mr. WM. F. ENSIGN, of this City, after the late burglary at that institution, has created much excitement among safe manufacturers and others, and has given rise to the query whether treasures intrusted to these locks for safety may really be deemed secure from the operations of expert burglars. All the disputants agree that Mr. ENSIGN *did* pick the lock on the safe of the bank in question, and it is important to know whether other combination locks can be treated in like manner. Mr. ENSIGN's operation was done to the satisfaction of the officers of the Ocean Bank, the only parties whom he sought to convince of the feasibility of doing it. He also explained the *modus operandi* by which the lock was opened and exhibited the instrument used, for the reason, as he avers, that he is convinced such an instrument, or one very similar to it, is in the hands of burglars. As the manufacturers of the locks, one of which was on the Ocean Bank, have seen fit to deny our statement that Mr. ENSIGN opened the safe of that institution after it had been closed by the officers of the bank, (Mr. ENSIGN knowing nothing of the combination used,) that gentleman has written us in verification of the article which appeared in the TIMES. After alluding to the burglary, he says:

I did state, and now repeat, that the "Covert Lock," as then in use, can be picked. I had picked it a few years ago, (by a process different from that used at the Ocean Bank,) as may be seen by the following, published in the *Troy (N. Y.) Whig*, of Aug. 21 and Sept. 14, 1866:

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN, DETROIT, May 12, 1863.

To all whom it may concern: This will certify that Mr. WM. F. ENSIGN has this day picked or opened one of "Covert's Bank Locks," on one of the safes of this bank, without the use of any instrument, and within the space of seven hours. Said lock has three tumblers, with 100 numbers on each, and has nearly 1,000,000 changes. We have used it nearly one year, and paid Messrs. SARGENT & NEFF $250 for it. The numbers upon which the lock was set were 47, 142 and 91.

EMORY WENDELL, Cashier.

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN, DETROIT, July 7, 1863.

Martin Briggs, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st of June received. In answer to your first question I would say, that the lock was not changed to "gratify" a picklock. Mr. Ensign did not see the lock open or operated upon by any one else, upon the combination, after it was changed. 4th. Mr. CLARK and myself changed the combination, and no one was present; no living mortal besides us two knew anything about it. I know the thing was fairly done. Respectfully yours,

EMORY WENDELL, Cashier.

I also stated that a majority of the "Combination Locks" could be opened by the same simple process as that used in opening the "Covert Lock," which is a fact; and, to those who think to dodge the issue by saying that I cannot do it by some other process, I respectfully submit, that it not the question, and I do not intend to inform them at the present time whether I can or not. I would like to call your and the public's attention to a few facts in this connection: First—The "covert Lock" at the Ocean Bank was unlocked by burglars. Second—That I did open it on the Friday following. Third—That I did there and then expose the way in which it was done. Fourth—That certain bank-lock men think to escape the just censure for their carelessness by apparently making fair offers [illegible] me to pick their locks, according to their present knowledge, and not according to the verbal and printed directions accompanying the locks before I had pointed out the error, and thus try to place me in a false position, deceive the public, and lead to a false sense of security. If their locks are not in the hands of those who use them daily, they are not safe at all. This is a proposition that all fair-minded men will admit. If locks are only safe against "picking" when in the hands of the manufacturers, they should so state to their customers when offering them for sale.

Yours respectfully,

WM. F. ENSIGN.

THE FIRST WARD RIOT.

Trial of Policeman Campbell for the Murder of Morris Long—The Jury Impaneled in the Oyer and Terminer.

A serious disturbance took place in Washington-street, near Rector, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the 3d of July. As has been already stated in our columns, Officer MATTHEW CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was, about 10:30 o'clock that night, patroling his post in West-street, near Rector, when he noticed a man acting in a very disorderly manner. The latter paid no attention to the patrolman's order to keep quiet, but kept on with his disturbance, and when he arrived in Washington-street the officer saw the man make an assault upon a woman. CAMPBELL took him into custody, but before he had proceeded far toward the Station-house he was set upon by large numbers of persons of both sexes, who succeeded in rescuing the prisoner. During the affray Officer CAMPBELL drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of which took effect in the body of MORRIS LONG. The latter died at the New-York Hospital about two hours after from the effects of this pistol-shot.

The Grand Jury of the present Oyer and Terminer have accordingly found an indictment against Officer MATTHEW CAMPBELL for homicide of the degree of murder. If he is found guilty of the offence as laid in the indictment, the punishment to be inflicted, according to the law of this State, is death.

The case was called on yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer, Judge CARDOZO presiding. The prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. District-Attorney GARVIN and his assistant, Mr. TWEED, appeared on behalf of the people. Mr. C. S. SPENCER and Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

The spacious Court-room was crowded in every part to its utmost capacity, and the interest manifested in the proceedings appeared to be intense.

After some necessary delay the business of impaneling a jury commenced. There was an unusually large panel from which to select the twelve men, and after about two hours, during which the right of challenging was freely exercised by both sides, a jury composed of the following gentlemen was obtained:

Foreman, Abraham Halle, merchant of the Eighteenth Ward; Michael Dinkelsfield, merchant, Twentieth Ward; James Barber, Sixteenth Ward, retired merchant; James M. Mandeville, organ builder, Twenty-second Ward; August Neidemeyer, grocer and liquor dealer, Ninth Ward; Wm. J. Matthes, stable keeper, Twentieth Ward; Henry C. Higgins, druggist, Eleventh Ward; Edwin F. Lee, engraver, Seventh Ward; James Hunt, hatter in Broadway; Jacob Kohlburg, of No. 182 Water-street; Henry D. Miner, auctioneer, Twentieth Ward, and Marx Kolsch, tobacconist, Tenth Ward.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, a liquor dealer, and FREDERICK ROUSE, painter, of the Fourth Ward, were challenged by Mr. SPENCER peremptorily. JOSEPH FOX, clothing merchant, residence the Eighteenth Ward, and ALEXANDER MACK, of the Third Ward, importer, were challenged peremptorily by the District-Attorney. WM. TIRREL, of the Fourteenth Ward, carpenter, had formed and expressed an opinion; excused. ARTHUR COWAN had conscientious scruples as to the death penalty, but he could give a verdict in a capital case if the evidence warranted it. The District-Attorney challenged this juror for principal cause, and the Court, acting as trier, rejected him under the authority of The People vs. JOSEPH DAMON. PETER DIEHL could not understand the English language. JAMES CORBY, moulder, of the Twentieth Ward, had formed and expressed an opinion, and was excused. LOUIS WINKLER was a German not familiar with the language. HENRY W. SCHULTZ and HENRY M. NICHOLS were excused by the Court for cause. THOMAS P. MOORE, of the Twentieth Ward, express business, had formed and expressed an opinion which it would require evidence to remove. He had also some conscientious scruples about hanging. The Court excused him. HENRY SCHARD, of the Twentieth Ward, cabinetmaker, could understand very little English, and was therefore set aside.

When the panel of jurors was complete it was near the hour of adjournment, and the further proceedings were set down for 11:30 A. M. to-day.

Judge CARDOZO warned the jurors that under no circumstances whatever were they to speak to any one on the subject matter of this trial, and if any person or persons approached them in any way in relation to the trial, they were to report the fact to the Court.

Mayor's Office.

JOHN WOLF, of Echo City, Utah Territory, complained before Marshal TOOKER, at the Mayor's Office, yesterday, that he left $100 with MCCARRON & CO., of No. 146 Liberty-street, European passenger agents, for safe keeping, and that on soliciting a return of the money it was refused him. The parties complained of were brought before the Marshal and the money recovered.

WM. RUDELOF, an emigrant from Faderland, was induced to bet at the envelope number game, at the establishment of JOHN SCOTT, No. 215 West-street, whereby he lost $6. He complained before the Marshal, and subsequently got back his money.

The New-Jersey Schuetzenfest.

The celebration of the Jersey Schuetzenfest was continued yesterday at Mount Pleasant Park, Hudson City. Nothing was done, however, beyond the usual amount of shooting, dancing and illuminations. The principal affair will come off to-day, when the Schuetzen König will be crowned and the prizes distributed. The whole will wind up with a grand display of fireworks.

Elopement in Glen Cove, Long Island.

The people in Glen Cove are having an unusual sensation over the elopement of a daughter of Mr. JACKSON with his coachman, named CARSON. It appears that CARSON has been in Mr. JACKSON's employ about six months, during which time he managed to gain the girl's affections. On Wednesday of last week the pair went to an adjoining village, where they were mar-

tied, and returning remained under the paternal roof until Saturday last, when they started for parts unknown. The girl is said to have inherited several thousand dollars by the decease of a relative. As she is of age and beyond parental reproof, any attempt at separation will prove useless. The affair has created much excitement in the village.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Lengthy but Unimportant Meeting—Disposition of Various Complaints Against Alleged Nuisances.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN occupying the chair. A great deal of business was transacted, but it was nearly all of minor importance.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that PFEIFER'S fat-melting establishment in West Forty-seventh-street had been kept in a very cleanly condition since the last meeting, and he therefore recommended that a permit be granted to continue the business. The Board accepted the report, but refused unanimously to adopt the recommendation of the Superintendent.

Messrs. ALLERTON, DUTCHER & MOORE applied for permission to maintain a hog-yard in West Fortieth-street, but the Board refused to grant the permit. Ten days were allowed to the proprietors to prepare for moving, after which time the order will be strictly enforced.

The Assistant Sanitary Superintendent reported the condition of several fat-boiling establishments in West Thirty-eighth-street to be very offensive and injurious to the public health. Further action was deferred, however, in order to allow the defendants a hearing before the Referee of the Board.

The acetic acid factory of Messrs. SPRAGUE & CLOSE, in Brooklyn, was again before the Board, upon a report from Sanitary Superintendent STILES, of that city, as to the manner in which the business had been conducted during the week of probation just past. Dr. STILES reported that while certain unpleasant odors escaped from the factory, there was nothing which could be called a nuisance, or which would seriously affect the public health. Inasmuch as that was the case, he believed that the Board would not be warranted in destroying a business, and thus sacrificing thousands of dollars belonging to the firm.

District-Attorney MORRIS, of Kings County, appeared for the complainants, (the marines who are stationed near the factory,) and warmly urged the abatement of what he declared to be an intolerable nuisance. He had arrested the proprietors, he said, and would continue to do so until the nuisance was abated, unless the Board took care of the public interests in the premises.

Counsel for the defendants opposed the District-Attorney, and besought the Board not to do an unfair thing by breaking up the business of his clients, when, in the judgment of the Board's own officers, it was not a nuisance.

Mr. MORRIS said that he could introduce evidence that it was a nuisance, and that during the past week it had been even more aggravated than before. The Board thereupon granted another week's probation, giving both parties privilege of taking testimony before the Referee, meanwhile, if they desire to do so.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that during the past week 726 deaths occurred in this City, as follows: From small-pox, 1; measles, 15; scarlatina, 13; diphtheria, 8; croup, 4; whooping cough, 10; typhus fever, 6; typhoid fever, 3; cholera, 1; cholera infantum, 168; cholera morbus, 115; other zymotic diseases, 26; total zymotics, 373; accidental or negligence, 23.

A Sanitary Inspector reported that VAN BRUNT'S offal-boat was again lying near one of the Brooklyn docks, and was a source of great offence to the people. He recommended that the police boat be directed to tow the nuisance to the Lower Bay, and there to sink it.

Commissioner SWINBURNE indorsed the recommendation, facetiously adding the provision that, in case the police-boat should not be able to do the work, then that both boats be towed down the Bay by the steamer *Andrew Fletcher*, and there be sunk together.

Some one seconded the motion, but it received only two votes out of seven, and was therefore lost.

The New-York Rendering Company's establishment was reported to be in a good condition, and the Sanitary Superintendent recommended that a permit be granted, but the Board deferred action until the next meeting.

The Board finally adjourned until Wednesday next.

CHESS AND THE CHESS PLAYERS.

The Grand Tournament at the Europe Chess-Rooms Drawing to a Close—Contest Between Captain McKenzie and Mr. J. Mason.

The proceedings of this contest for chess honors are drawing to a close. Several games have yet to be played to determine the four last prizes, but the award of the first and second is no longer doubtful. An animated and highly-interesting contest took place last week between Captain G. H. MCKENZIE and the youthful player, J. MASON, the result of which was to determine who should receive the first prize in this tourney, the loser obtaining the second.

The play commenced. Forty or fifty spectators, mostly chess players, were present to witness the most interesting contest which was to take place in the tournament. The move was by lot with Captain MCKENZIE, who chose the Scotch gambit for his opening. Great skill and care were displayed by both combatants. Mr. MASON was the first to gain an advantage by the capture of a pawn without loss of position. This put the Captain on his mettle, and by a series of ingenious moves he succeeded even after the loss of the exchange in equalizing the game, which finally resulted in a draw. The second game was then commenced and it was evident to all present that Mr. MASON felt encouraged by the result of the first encounter. He became bolder in his play and over-confident. His experienced and wary antagonist was not slow in taking advantage of his imprudence and soon obtained a position which resulted in the gain of two minor pieces for the rook. After a few more moves Mr. MASON struck his colors. The third game was commenced and a fierce attack was made by both players but the Captain kept crowding his opponent until his queen was literally bottled up without any means of egress and Mr. MASON was soon after compelled to resign.

This important victory places Captain MCKENZIE ahead of the list, and in all probability secures to him the first prize, Mr. MASON obtaining the second.

The destination of the third is yet somewhat doubtful between Major WERNICH, C. H. STANLEY and E. DELMAR.

It is expected that the tournament will close in a month.

The high position which Mr. MASON'S exhibition of skill in this tournament has obtained for him renders a few remarks appropriate. He is not yet a MORPHY, but with care and study he may attain an exalted position in the chess world. PAUL MORPHY possessed not only an unrivaled genius in chess combinations, but all the qualities which make a chess player. He was courageous in planning and carrying out an attack, cool and collected, if on the defensive, and never over-confident of winning against players worthy of his steel. If Mr. MASON profit by these observations he may achieve greatness as a chess player, and will prove a formidable antagonist to the first players of Europe and America.

Coroners' Cases.

CHAS. MCDONALD, a laborer, aged 40, engaged in tearing down a portion of the City Hospital, on Tuesday was suddenly enveloped by a large section of the wall, which caused him to sustain a fracture of the thigh and other severe injuries. Death ensued at midnight. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of England, where he had a wife and several children.

JAMES DARCY, colored, aged 48, was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday while at work, and died during the night at his residence No. 27 Sheriff-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified.

THOMAS BROWN, aged 12 years, whose parents reside at No. 284 Mulberry-street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received several days ago by being run over by a Broadway and Seventh-avenue car at the corner of Spring and Wooster streets, having jumped from the front platform while the car was in motion. An inquest will be held by Coroner FLYNN.

A Clergyman Loses His Sight While Preaching.

A singular experience recently happened to Rev. Dr. KRAMER, the Rector of the Episcopal Church, at Summit. A few Sundays ago he officiated in Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.'s, Church, in this City. While preaching he was suddenly afflicted with blindness and obliged to close the services before their proper termination. Physicians were summoned, among whom were some of the best oculists in New-York, who examined his unusual and very peculiar case. It was decided that his eyes were in a very critical condition, and that for a month at least he shall remain in a dark room, where no ray of light can reach them. Dr. KRAMER is highly esteemed by his congregation. During the war he was chaplain of one of the New-Jersey regiments, and afterward was assistant to Quartermaster-General PERRINE at Trenton.

Police Trials—A Bulkhead Office Entered by Burglars.

Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday investigated a number of complaints against policemen for violations of the rules and neglect of duty, but the cases, with one exception, involved only minor matters of discipline and of no interest to the public.

The Police trials, however, answer the one good purpose of advising the public of a small proportion of the burglaries constantly occurring in the City, as it is a rule to report men upon whose posts the crime is committed for neglect of duty, and the rule is observed by Captains JOURDAN, PETTY and one or two others. The case of yesterday was that of Officers GRIER and COOK of the Fifth Precinct, and it appeared from the testimony that during the night of the 5th inst., the office on the pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street was entered by burglars who blew open the safe with powder and possessed themselves of mining stocks valued at $5,000 and postage stamps worth $15; the stocks, however, they found unavailable and subsequently left them in a grocery near the Station-house directed to Captain PETTY. It was apparent from the evidence of the Captain that he did not consider the two officers blamable for not preventing the burglary as the night was noisy, a great many fire-crackers being exploded in the streets and they could not therefore be expected to distinguish the noise made by the explosion in blowing open the safe from the general hubbub. The case was, however, referred to the Board for decision.

McCLELLAND AND DOWLING.

Conclusion of the Argument—The Papers Submitted.

This case, which is a motion made by MCCLELLAND for a *mandamus* to compel Justice DOWLING to permit him to practice in the Court of Special Sessions, and which has been for several days before Judge CARDOZO at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, was concluded yesterday by Mr. MCCLELLAND'S closing speech. The latter read his own affidavit to the effect that he had not received any portion of the $10 from Mrs. HOCK, nor had he authorized any one to receive fees for him, or to give his business card to any one. As to the point whether MCQUADE had received any part of the McMulligan fee, counsel said that was dragging matters into the case which did not belong there. He could join with Mr. GRAHAM in paying tribute to the great ability, and the rapidity in disposing of criminal business of Justice DOWLING; but the questions in this proceeding had no reference to his ability and rapidity of action as a Magistrate. Justice DOWLING was there to answer for a private wrong which had been inflicted upon the speaker. He reiterated the doctrine that the General Term of the Supreme Court alone had power to suspend or remove, and then took up the technical points made by Mr. GRAHAM, and argued that they were all untenable. He said the advice of his opponent, that he should go before the Special Sessions and insist upon his right to be heard there as counsel, and then be committed for contempt, was quite injudicious, for the reason that by so doing he would be thrust into prison without appeal. The writ of prohibition was not a sufficient remedy, and it had never been resorted to in such cases. It had been said that he could never again practice in that Court on account of the animosity of Justice DOWLING toward him. What a fatal admission that was of Justice DOWLING'S counsel! An admission that he would visit on unfortunate clients the animosity he entertained toward counsel. Was not this an admission that Justice DOWLING is unfit for the high position he occupies? Was it not evidence of the charge that Justice DOWLING, in what he had said and done in regard to the relator, was actuated by feelings of malice? He claimed that on every point he had shown his innocence. He had fully met, even to the satisfaction of his opponent, all the allegations in the Hock case. He had disposed of the affidavit of Mrs. MCMULLIGAN by the statements of Mr. SOTELDO, and also by the affidavits of Messrs. HUTCHINGS and MCQUADE. The jewelry matter, even taking it as represented by Mr. COULTER and Mr. JOHNSON, was not the act of a "shyster." That class of Tombs practitioners were not in the habit of restoring promptly the plunder they had taken. Mr. MCCLELLAND'S eloquent peroration was followed by considerable applause throughout the Court-room, which was quickly suppressed by the presiding Judge and the officers in attendance.

The papers were handed to the Judge, who reserved his decision.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICS.

Gross Receipts of Different Railroad and Other Companies for the Month of June.

The following tables show the gross receipts of the different stage and railroad lines, and places of amusement, together with those of one ferry company, and the amount of cubic feet of gas consumed in the City during the month of June:

Railroads.

Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry	$30,089
Central Park, North and East River and Tenth-avenue	61,680
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	[illegible]
West Forty-second and Grand-street	31,752
Hudson River	126,530
New-York, Harlem and Fourth-avenue	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	151,221
Second-avenue	51,435
Third-avenue	[illegible]
Sixth-avenue	[illegible]
Seventh-avenue, two roads	[illegible]
Eighth-avenue	71,875
Ninth-avenue	9,741
Total	[illegible]

Stage Lines.

Fifth-avenue	$20,947
Madison-avenue	[illegible]
Niblo's, (Bloomingdale)	[illegible]
Broadway, Eighth-street and Greenpoint	[illegible]
Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue	[illegible]
Dodd's Express	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Amusements.

Booth's Theatre	[illegible]
Fifth-avenue Theatre, (18 days)	[illegible]
Bryants', (19 days)	[illegible]
Tammany, (19 days)	[illegible]
Wood's	[illegible]
Grand Opera	[illegible]
Wallack's	[illegible]
Olympic	[illegible]
Waverley	[illegible]
Bowery	[illegible]
Theatre Comique	[illegible]
Niblo's	[illegible]
Tony Pastor's	[illegible]
New-York Circus	[illegible]
Bunyan Theatre, Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue	[illegible]
Van Amburgh & Co.	[illegible]
Total	$212,911

Consumption of Gas.

	Cubic feet.
Metropolitan Gas Company	18,162,229
Manhattan Gas Company	72,722,389
Harlem Gas Company	6,426,960
New-York Gas Company	33,083,722
Total	130,394,700

Ferry.

New-York and Brooklyn, (Grand-street)	$20,223

A Mad Bull.

One of a herd of cattle yesterday landing from the North River was suddenly seized with a desire to get through the City as quickly as possible, and off he started at his topmost speed. Tossing his horns and snorting his defiance he tore away through the twisting streets of the Ninth Ward, and by some miracle finding his way out of that labyrinth wended northward, startling the Sixteenth Ward and making all the people sore afraid. Still unimpeded in his course, the bull changed direction to the northeastward and invaded the Twenty-first Ward. Then he turned southward again, and with an immense crowd yelling wildly in his rear he entered the Eighteenth Ward in triumph. Still with head erect, and flaming eye and widespread nostrils, he rushed down Twenty-second-street and on to the dock, putting into the East River. This was a grave mistake; the bull had cut off his own retreat. The many policemen who had joined in the chase quickly barricaded the street end of the dock, and the bull was completely penned. But still he raged and foamed, and it being considered unsafe to approach him, a citizen brought a rifle into use, and in a moment more the wrathful beast was dead. So far as the facts could be gathered, no person was seriously injured during his raid, although several were knocked down and many were terribly frightened.

Another Raid Upon River Thieves—Capture of Stolen Property.

Since Captain TODD was placed in command of the Harbor Police they have been unusually active, and almost every night succeed in running down some of the numerous thieves constantly prowling about the harbor in small boats. The latest instance of this much-needed vigilance is that of Roundsman JEFFERY and Officer EASTWOOD, who were patrolling the North River in a small boat, and about 2 o'clock yesterday morning saw a junkboat with two men in it, a little distance ahead of them. They hailed the boat to stop, but instead of obeying the men in it pulled for shore with all possible speed, and succeeded in gaining the dock at the foot of Laight-street and springing ashore before the Police boat came up. The junkboat was found to contain two large bales of cotton waste, which were removed to the Central Police Office and deposited with the Property Clerk; the junkboat was also taken possession of by the Police. The flight of the men was considered sufficient proof that the property had been stolen, but the owner has not yet been found.

An Ambulance for Quadrupeds.

A new ambulance for sick and disabled animals has been constructed under the auspices of Mr. BERGH, for the use of his friends of the animal kingdom, and it seems admirably adapted to the purpose. The body of the vehicle hangs very low, and is very strongly built. It is provided with a false or movable bottom, which runs easily on rollers, and when run out of the rear of the wagon can be drawn in again by means of a strong rope winding on an axle. When a sick horse or cow is able to walk, the rear board of the ambulance is let down and the animal induced to walk into the box, where he is supported by a strap provided for the purpose. When the patient is unable to move, the false bottom is pushed out, the animal placed thereon, and hauled comfortably up the low incline to the box of the wagon. The machine seems capitally adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, and reflects great credit on the humanity of those engaged in its designing and construction. Five more of the same pattern are nearly finished.

Alleged Whisky Fraud.

United States Detective NETTLESHIP had his attention called in Newark yesterday to a suspicious-looking keg which was being conveyed in a wheelbarrow by a boy along Market-street. Upon inquiry he found that the keg contained whisky, and that the boy was about to deliver it to a man who had bought it off his employer ALEXANDER B. KAYES, saloon keeper, No. 266 Mulberry-street. Mr. NETTLESHIP at once traced the matter up, and found that business was being conducted in opposition to the provisions of the Internal Revenue law, and he at once took KAYES into custody and brought him before Commissioner WHITEHEAD, who held him to bail in the sum of $1,000. An examination will take place on Friday next.

Dr. Petrie Again Arrested.

United States Detective NETTLESHIP rearrested Dr. PETRIE late on Tuesday night at Newark on another charge of canceling marks from Internal Revenue stamps, and yesterday morning he was placed under $5,000 additional bonds.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3—Gesell vs. Gesell.	55—— vs. ——
4—Vultee vs. Hershfield.	57—In re. Fairchild.
5—Same vs. Same.	61—Atwood vs. Kelly, Sh'f.
7—Gilman vs. Seckendorf.	63—Atkins vs. Howland.
10—Desondi vs. Nicoll.	64—Parmley vs. Brown.
33—Carpenter vs. Jacobs.	65—Haskins vs. Highland Suspension Bridge Company.
35—Farrington vs. Mead.	
36—Bodine vs. Schmale.	
37—Cole vs. Bennett.	66—Haskins vs. New-England Railway Co.
38—McVeany vs. Assistant Aldermen.	67—Fraser vs. Ogden.
40—Kirby vs. Harrison.	71—Griscom vs. Wright.
42—Wilbur vs. Biddle.	74—Harris vs. Walbroth.
44—Blish vs. Keller.	90—Rooke vs. Russell.
45—Schoening vs. Williams.	94—Pratt vs. Bray.
	97—Hobbs vs. Losee.
53—Parker vs. Rich.	99—Gossbeck vs. Sanford.
	116—In re W. H. Peckham.

Call begins at No. 122.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11:30 A. M.

The People vs. Matthew Campbell; homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 21.

By Judge Sutherland.

Tallcot vs. Hovey; motion granted without costs to either party.

P. S. Pistor vs. Addison et al.; motion granted, with $5 costs to plaintiff; papers filed in Clerk's Office.

Horn vs. Allen; reference ordered to take proof as to facts, and report the same with an opinion.

Baker vs. Goodenough et al.; motion denied without costs.

Ocean National Bank vs. Rutherford, &c.; motion granted.

Graham vs. Linden et al.; the defendant, Linden, may have ten days to take, file and serve exceptions to the findings.

Smith vs. Wheeler et al., and two other actions; motions granted without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

By Judge Freedman.

Lehenert vs. Lange; motion granted.

The Memphis El Paso, &c., Railroad Company vs. John P. Pickerell; motion granted.

Alburtis vs. Allerton; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

John O'Mahony vs. August Belmont et al.; in this case Judge McCunn to-day, on application of James Henderson, counsel for Thomas J. Barr, the receiver, granted an order directing the defendants to show cause why the receiver should not be made a party defendant in the action, and be served with copies of all papers used in proceedings therein. This step is taken, it is understood, in order to prevent any parties interested therein from taking any short cut to obtain possession of the money.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

A CARELESS CLERK.

An examination was commenced in the case of L. F. Auja, a tobacco dealer, of No. 167 Pearl-street, charged with not having kept a list of his sales and purchases during a period of two months, thus violating the seventy-sixth section of the Internal Revenue laws. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson conducted the prosecution. Isaac Harvey, Assistant Assessor of the Thirty-second District, testified that he examined the "Leaf tobacco dealers' daily record," kept by defendant, on the 19th inst., and that he did not see any entries made of sales or purchases from the 22d of May up to that time. He inquired of defendant if he had made any sales or purchases during the time intervening between the two dates, and he answered him in the affirmative. The defendant then prepared a list and presented it to the witness.

Deputy Collector Harding corroborated Mr. Harvey's evidence.

Quentin Garreta, for the defence, testified that it was his business, as clerk for Mr. Auja, to keep a record of the sales and purchases; he was instructed to do so by his employer; during the two months spoken of he had forgotten to attend to the duty; his employer was out of the City and was not aware of the neglect.

The case was closed, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until Monday next.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

CARRYING BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

Officer John Willoughby, of the Third Precinct, arrested John Smith and William Lecount at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as they were acting in a suspicious manner in the street. When searched they were found in possession of a dark lantern and a bunch of skeleton keys. They were, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, fully committed for trial.

STEALING ROPE.

Emanuel Baker was arraigned yesterday before the Magistrate on a charge of stealing a coil of rope, valued at $25, from the canal-boat F. Robinson, at Pier No. 6 North River. As the accused admitted his guilt, he was held for trial.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

SWINDLING A CLOTHING MERCHANT.

Isaac Hegmann, of No. 229 Hudson-street, complained of Jacob Levine, Henry Beck and a third man not arrested, that they had jointly devised a scheme to cheat him out of $110 by false representations. He testified that Levine came to his clothing store on the 29th of June in company with another man, and that the former asked him to purchase some linen, which he offered to sell cheap. He claimed that it was brought from Europe by his sister, who had died on the voyage. The complainant said he did not want it, and just then Beck entered the store and made an offer to take it. He asked complainant to loan him the money to pay for it, telling him that he kept a store in the vicinity, and would return the amount to him in a couple of hours. All three men then disappeared, leaving the complainant minus $110, the amount of the loan, and with a quantity of linen worth about $25 in his possession, which was never called for. The accused were committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

BURGLARY IN SPRING-STREET.

During the night of the 8th inst. the premises of Orlando D. McClain, No. 167 Spring-street, were entered by burglars, who forced their way in through a fan-light and succeeded in getting away, unmolested, with a large number of knives and pistols. The burglars have not yet been found, but yesterday a portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of James B. Lewis, No. 66 Bleecker-street, who was thereupon arrested as a receiver of stolen goods. He claimed to be an innocent holder of the articles, but was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY IN CHRISTOPHER-STREET.

Burglars succeeded, during the night of the 17th inst., in getting into the store of James S. Jackson, No. 183 Christopher-street, through a trap-door, and in getting away again unseen with a quantity of [illegible]. Subsequently one Thomas McGinley was arrested with some of the [illegible] in his possession. He was arraigned yesterday on a charge of burglary, and being held for trial gave bail in $1,000 for his appearance at the General Sessions.

STEALING MONEY.

Francis Duke, of No. 329 Eighth-avenue, made a complaint that on the 17th his house was robbed of $136 in money, and that Margaret Hutchison, the servant employed in the family, knew the place where the money was kept, and was the only person having access to it. He further stated that she absented herself from the house on the next day after the larceny, and that when she returned she could give no satisfactory reason for having gone away. The girl had been arrested in consequence of these suspicions, and when arraigned resolutely declared her innocence, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A SHAWL STOLEN.

Laura Barmore, of No. 130 Greene-street, charged Patrick Dockrey, alias Dock, with having entered her house and stolen a shawl worth $40, and as he was not very certain about the matter himself, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SHOP-LIFTING.

Yesterday afternoon a woman entered the store of Sylvester R. Zaboo, No. 283 Eighth-avenue, and after looking over a good portion of his stock, left without having made any purchases. Her actions, however, had been suspicious, and she was pointed out to and arrested by officer Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct. Being searched, six pairs of pantaloons were found secreted upon her person. She was committed for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 21, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'62	122¾	300	West. U. T.	36½
6,000	do.	122	20	Penn. Coal	225
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64	121¾	100	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
21,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65	120½	300	do.	84¾
40,000	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	84¾
10,000	do.	120½	100	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
38,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	120¾	100	do.	[illegible]
15,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	110½	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55½	100	Wells-Fargo	23
10,000	do.	55½	100	A. M. U. Ex.	42¾
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, o.	62½	100	do.	42¾
20,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	57	100	U. S. Ex. bet. call	74½
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	[illegible]	300	do.	76
20,000	N. C. St. 6s	46	1,500	N. Y. Cen.	210¾
3,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	46	200	do.	211
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	61	100	do.	211
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	87¾	400	do.	211½
3,000	Ala. St. 5s, B.	64	200	do.	211½
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	94½	200	do.	211½
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92½	200	do.	211½
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	88½	300	Hudson R.	[illegible]
7,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds	98	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	97½	200	Reading	98¼
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s	105	500	do.	98¼
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	1100	do.	98½
4,000	do.	93½	700	do.	98

1,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	88½	300	Lake S. & M. So.	105⅞
3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	300	do.	105⅞
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	97½	50	Ill. Cen.	141
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	95	200	Clev. & Pitts.	106¾
4,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	94¼	300	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
4,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st	88	100	do.	79⅞
1,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	84½	500	C. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	84	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅞
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87½
4,000	Lake S. Div. Bs.	90½	100	T., W. & W.	75¾
2,000	W. U. T. 7s, bds.	88	100	do.	75½
64	Gallatin N. Bk.	114	100	do.	75½
200	Merch. Ex. Bank	118	100	Chic. & Alt.	159½
9	Bank of Republic	121	200	do.	[illegible]
42	Amer. Ex. Bank	115	100	Del., L. & W.	112½
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	110½	100	N. J. Cen.	101¼
15	Park Bank	160	100	do.	101¼
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	111	100	do.	101½
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100	do.	101½
100	do.	32½	100	Morris & Essex	90
			200	H. & St. J. R.	127
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	127
			100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	35
			50	Dub. & S. C.	108

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	123⅝	$10,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	107¾
32,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	123⅝	46,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67	120⅜
63,000	do.	123⅝	228,000	do.	120⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	121⅝	100,000	do.	120⅜
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	121⅝	50,000	do.	120⅜
5,000	U.S.5-20C. '65 n.	120⅝	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120
5,000	do.	120	5,000	do.	119⅞
40,000	do.	120			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57	300	Reading	98¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	45½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	108
10,000	do. bet. call	47½	100	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
50,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	84	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94⅛
200	West. U. T.	36¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	114⅞
100	do.	36½	300	do.	114⅞
100	Mariposa Pf.	16	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	76⅞
100	A. M. U. Ex.	42½	100	T., W. & W.	75½
200	do.	42⅛	100	Del., L. & W. R.	112
100	New-York Cen.	211	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	153
70	do. bet. call	210½	100	do.	153½
15	Hudson R.	182	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	127
100	do. bet. call	182	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	127½
200	Lake S. & M. S.	105⅞	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	35
100	do.	105⅞			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Adams Express	60½	100	L. Shore & M. S.	105⅝
100	do.	61½	100	do.	[illegible]
100	Amer. M. U. Ex.	42½	100	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
100	Pacific Mail	84½	100	do.	79⅞
200	Hud. R.	182	200	Rock Island	114⅞
200	Reading	98¼	100	do.	115⅛

WEDNESDAY, July 21—P. M.

Our neighbor of the *World* is at present engaged in the same "labor of love"—for the Bull speculators in the Gold Room—that distinguished his efforts to figure all the Gold out of the Treasury and the country about this time last year. His base at that period was 143 ₰ cent. By the time the Treasury Gold was to be nearly used up to pay the November Interest, the price was 133 ₰ cent. His present starting point a few days since was 137 ₰ cent. By the rule of three the probable outcome in November, especially, as *Billy Lackaday* would say, "*if he perseveres*," can be readily ciphered down considerably below 130 ₰ cent. The weather is too warm to follow our neighbor *seriatim*. We are content to enlighten him in a very brief way as to the real—not the suppositious—Gold means of the Treasury to the close of October on the eve of the November Gold Interest, viz.:

Belonging to Government, June 30		$79,713,072
Customs in July	$15,000,000	
Same in August	17,500,000	
Same in September	17,500,000	
Same in October	15,000,000	$65,000,072
Supply in gross		$144,013,144
July Gold Interest	$21,887,891	
Prepaid in June	1,382,926	20,485,965
Balance		$123,527,179
September Gold Interest		4,564,188
Available to 31st October		$108,962,297

This would be $38,959,935 in excess of the heavy balance with which the Treasury entered the month of July, subject to the Gold Interest then due, *provided* our neighbor and his friends in the Gold Room could only persuade the Secretary *not to sell* in the meantime. But, in all candor, we dare say to these authorities on the Gold supply, that their advice will *not* be taken, however disinterested it may be. As he held in reserve $79,713,072 at the close of June, on the eve of the July Interest of $20,485,965, the very strong probability is, that, as a common-sense Finance Minister, such as he has already shown himself to be, he will be content to carry over about $65,000,000 or $68,000,000 on the eve of the November Interest, amounting to $25,436,879. The other forty odd millions will probably have gone to the purchase of United States 5-20s or some other useful purpose of the Treasury, and to the relief of the Importers and Bankers to meet the anticipated Export and Customs demands upon them, about which our neighbor is violently exercised, or if *they* are in no need of it, his Gold Room friends are heartily welcome to take the whole on speculation; in which case, we wish them good deliverance.

The legal proceedings against certain Wall-street parties who charged extra usance for Money during the recent pressure have taken a graver form than we supposed they would. In one respect, however, we were not at fault. The innocent have been confounded with the culpable violators of the law, and although the former have acknowledged the fact that they lent Money to their neighbors at the same rates which they were compelled to pay themselves, and in at least one or two instances on the same day, the probability seems to be that they will have to pay the same penalty as other Brokers and so-called Bankers who contributed to bring about the very state of things on the Stock Exchange which enabled them to make extortionate rates *per diem*, and thus led to the proceedings in Court. But thus the affair stands. The indictments are indiscriminate, and all parties found in violation of law will be fined alike. As to imprisonment, we have no present belief that any penalty of the kind will be inflicted.

The question occurs, how a repetition of such legal annoyances are to be avoided until the Usury Laws can be modified by the New-York Legislature. While it is to be regretted that the necessity for the solution of such a question should have been brought about by the vicious and extortionate "rigging" of the Money market, through a lock up of balances ordinarily in active employment on the Stock Exchange, (promoted by some parties merely to affect the Stock market, and by others designedly to force borrowers to pay the most unreasonable *shaves*,) we believe that good will grow out of it even before the next Legislature is called to act upon the subject. The Stock Brokers ought at once to fall back upon the liberal statute of 1858, whereby all transactions in Stocks, in place of Money, are legalized. They can turn the Stocks of their customers without directly borrowing Money upon them. The compound operation of selling for cash and buying back on three, ten or thirty days' time, is perfectly legitimate. And Money lenders can always be found ready to make the difference at one rate or another. However extravagant the rate may be deemed at the time, the process is less exceptional and ordinarily will be found less dear than borrowing Money from day to day, and in any event the scandal of actual or constructive usury will be avoided.

The following sealed offers were made to the Treasury at noon to-day for the sale of $3,000,000 United States 5-20s of various descriptions to the Sinking Fund:

Jay Cooke & Co.	$3,000,000 at 120.08
Vermilye & Co.	975,400 at 120.10@120.47
Fisk & Hatch	1,000,000 at 119.77@120.50
H. Clews & Co.	1,155,000 at 119.90@120.21
Turner Bros.	100,000 at 119.95@120.00
Smith, Randolph & Co.	125,000 at 120.30
E. Sweet & Co.	250,000 at 119.93
First National Bank	165,000 at 120.12½
Lawrence Brothers	95,000 at 120.15
Heiser & Sons	310,000 at 119.95@120.20
Budge, Schiff & Co.	200,000 at 120.23½
W. T. Hatch & Son	100,000 at 120
E. J. Scranton & Co.	25,000 at 120.14
Lumsly & Fanshaw	1,000,000 at 120.21
C. M. Schott, Jr.	25,000 at 120.25
Marx & Co.	727,000 at 120.04@120.12
Frank & Gans	280,000 at 119.93@120.05
Gibson, Beadles & Co.	200,000 at 120.22
Zerega & Co.	40,000 at 120.03
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	360,000 at 120.10@120.19
Hatch, Foote & Co.	290,000 at 119.97@120.18
R. H. Foote	100,000 at 120.20@120.43
L. A. Legare	[illegible]
Bankers and Brokers	100,000 at 120
Reid, Leo & Co.	300,000 at 120.24@120.44
C. Allerdyce	10,000 at 119.99
J. Fonder	265,000 at 119.90@120.20
Robinson & Ogden	300,000 at 120.04@120.15
C. McLure & Co.	50,000 at 120.03
Humbert Bros.	20,000 at 120.20
H. H. Burnett, Cashier	50,000 at 120.75
Friedman & Solomon	111,000 at 119.90@120.20
Total offered	$11,405,400

From the foregoing the following awards were made at the Treasury Office. The accumulated Gold Interest was paid to the sellers as a separate transaction:

Jay Cooke & Co.	$1,168,000 at 120.08
Turner Bros.	100,000 at 119.95@120.00
Frank & Gans	162,000 at 119.93@120.03
Vermilye & Co.	200,000 at 120
Hatch, Foote & Co.	91,000 at 119.97@120.05
C. McLure & Co.	50,000 at 120.03
Zerega & Co.	40,000 at 120.03
Henry Clews & Co.	110,000 at 119.90@120
Friedman & Co.	111,000 at 119.90@119.95
E. Sweet & Co.	250,000 at 119.93
Heiser & Sons.	5,000 at 119.95
C. Allerdyce	10,000 at 119.99
Total	$3,000,000

The distribution of the purchases among the various issues of the 5-20s is as follows:

1862	$25,900	1867	$738,000
1864	477,000	1868	171,000
1865	1,589,500		
Total			$3,000,000

On account of the relatively larger proportion of the other 5-20s accepted at the Treasury, the 1867s were weaker by ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. in the open market, after the awards were made known, and the list of Public Funds was generally a fraction weaker at the Afternoon Board, the 1867s closing 120⅜@120½ ₰ cent. The next purchases of 5-20s will be on Wednesday of next week, $3,000,000, and on the day following $1,000,000. To-morrow (Thursday) the Treasury Office will sell $1,000,000 American Gold Coin.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 135⅝@135¾@135⅝@136 @135¾@135½@135¾@135⅝ ₰ cent. The transactions were quite large, some of the German banking firms appearing as large sellers on the higher quotation, by Cable, of 5-20s on the other side. The shipments by the *Scotia* amounted to $630,000. The rates of Exchange continued firm at 109¾@110¼ ₰ cent. for sixty days on London.

The Treasury Office received to-day $583,000 for Gold Customs, and paid out $500,000 Gold Interest. The net disbursement of Currency today amounted to $2,780,000, and the general balances of the Office stand to-night, $91,777,656.

There was a quiet time in the Money market to-day at 7 ₰ cent. Currency Interest, on call loans to the Brokers, and 7 to 10 ₰ cent. on Merchant paper of short date and undoubted signature.

The Stock Exchange manifested a little more business than yesterday, but the aggregate is still below an ordinary average on the Railway list, and most of the Brokers complain of a decided Summer dullness, but withal prices for the New-York and Western Roads are well supported. The Southern State Bonds are also steady.

After the late Board the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on the Street, as compared with Tuesday night. The Wall-street markets were generally dull at the close of the day.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅝	123½
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅝	120⅜
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55½	56
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	57
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	45	45½
New-York Central	210⅞	210¾
Reading Railway	98¼	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅞	115⅛
Northwest Common	79½	79½
Northwest Preferred	94⅛	93⅞
Michigan Southern	105⅞	105
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153	153
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108¼	108
Pacific Mail Company	84⅜	84⅝
St. Paul Preferred	87¼	87¼
St. Paul Common	76½	76½
Toledo and Wabash	75⅜	75½
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31½
Hudson River	182⅛	182

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	120	5-20 coup. n. i. 1865	120⅜
6 ₰ cent. coup., 1881	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	121¼	5-20 coup., 1868	120
5-20 coup., 1862	123½	10-40 reg.	109⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	121½	10-40 coup.	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅝	6s Currency	107¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	100	Louisiana 6s	60
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886	100	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	60
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	95	California 7s	[illegible]
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	95	Cal. 7s, large bonds	[illegible]
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	95	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Ill. War Loan	95	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	103½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	103½
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57	N. Y. 7s Canal Fu. '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61	N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, '72	102½
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, '73	102½
Georgia 7s, new bds	91½	N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, '74	102½
North Carolina 6s	46	N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, '75	102½
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	45	N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, '77	103
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	67	N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, '75	98
Missouri 6s	87½	N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, '76	98
Mis'ri 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	86	N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, '78	98

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	120½
Manhattan	140	Irving	127
Merchants'	127	Nassau	104½
Mechanics'	135	Shoe and Leather	135
America	145	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	106	St. Nicholas	112
Mechanics & Traders'	125	Commonwealth	113
National	113½	Imp. and Traders'	131
Merchants' Exchange	117	Park	160
State of New-York	110	Central National	110
Commerce	122½	Fourth National	104½
Ocean	95	Ninth National	111
American Exchange	114½	Gold Exchange	132

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89½	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	89	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	98	Cleve. & Tol. Sk'g. F.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865–'76	98	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	95
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	88	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	95
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869–'70	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	94
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	103	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	104½
Mich. C. new, 1M. 8s, '82	120	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	94¾
C., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	107½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90½
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	88	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	119	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	92
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Western Union Bds.	88½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	98	Cle., P. & Ast. N. B.	91
Han. & St. Jo. L. Grants	107	Cle., P. & Ash. old	92
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	77½	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	90½
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79	St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st	85
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	[illegible]		

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₰ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 7th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,931,510	Increase	£172,865
Public deposits	4,465,263	Decrease	4,208,519
Other deposits	21,031,420	Increase	1,341,734
Governm't securities	15,702,209	Increase	1,846,628
Other securities	17,409,867	Decrease	3,143,622
Notes unemployed	9,745,830	Decrease	483,190

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,906,330, being an increase of £403,225; and the stock bullion in both departments is £19,810,530, showing an increase of £29,522, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£19,810,530	£22,351,542
Reserve	10,614,265	12,828,812
Notes in circulation	23,906,330	24,722,730
Rate of discount	3½ ₰ cent.	2 ₰ cent.
Consols	93⅛	94⅞
French Rentes	71f. 20c.	70f. 45c.

The Paris papers of July 8 publish the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	July 1. Francs.	July 8. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,775	7,044,775
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,368,753,200	1,362,694,950
Bank notes to order	36,288,049	32,040,170
Treasury account	174,353,662	176,304,494
Current accounts	344,589,004	310,264,495
Current branch banks	46,063,414	44,368,979
Dividends payable	3,977,261	6,075,739
Discounts	685,424	1,077,964
Rediscounted	891,660	891,660
Sundries	7,226,105	10,511,514
Total	2,194,575,322	2,160,668,466
Cash in hand	1,204,121,987	1,192,177,425
Commercial bills overdue	5,486,668	221,170
Commercial not yet due	316,360,919	327,231,203
Commercial branch banks	386,014,582	380,395,332
Advances on bullion	7,320,000	6,354,300
Branch banks	8,702,000	7,711,700
French public securities	13,960,100	14,376,100
Branch banks	6,948,700	6,787,400
On railway shares, &c.	48,322,300	46,380,300
By the branch banks	26,232,300	26,055,000
On Crédit Foncier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branches	1,621,400	1,611,700
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,527,168	80,527,168
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,874,948	8,970,759
Expenses of management	15,888	39,117
Sundries	32,916,259	6,678,399
Total	2,194,575,322	2,160,668,466

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers.
The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.
SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.
Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 30 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	10	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	3,119
Beeswax, pkgs.	8	Pork, bbls.	125
Cotton, bales	868	Beef, pkgs.	100
Eggs, bbls.	670	Cut Meats, pkgs.	504
Flour, bbls.	11,114	Lard, tcs.	406
Meal, bbls.	315	Lard, kegs	1,120
Wheat, bushels	113,243	Butter, pkgs.	1,135
Corn, bushels	93,715	Cheese, pkgs.	6,093
Rye, bushels	13,600	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Malt, bushels	3,800	Tallow, pkgs.	60
Oats, bushels	27,324	Tobacco, hhds.	688
Seed, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,096
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	487
Hops, bales	605	Wool, bales	1,337
Hemp, bales	47	Rice, pkgs.	222
Hides, No.	4,380	Oil Cake, pkgs.	2,500
Hides, bundles	165	Peanuts, bags	8
Leather, sides	14,286	Starch, boxes	280
Resin, bbls.	87	Cottonseed, bags	107
Oil, Lard, bbls.	30	Copper, bbls.	14

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Scotia*, for *Liverpool*—[illegible] cases Tobacco, 30 tierces Tobacco, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 23,710 lbs. Cheese, 112 bales Hops, 21 boxes Lobsters, 200 bbls. Flour, 1 case Furniture.

By the bark *Teresina*, for *Genoa*—250 kegs Nails, 90 tons Logwood, 12 tons Fustic, 420 gallons Petroleum, 120 bbls. Rosin, [illegible] logs Rosewood, 5 boxes Veneers, 125 pieces Mahogany, 3 pieces Ebony, 3,000 Staves, 100 bales Staves, 100 pieces Plank, 20 cases Licorice, 10 boxes Preserved Pineapples, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Lamp Burners, 22 bales Sarsaparilla, 2 cases Cigars.

By the brig *Resort*, for *Gloucester*—10,282 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Marie Clothilde*, for Penarth Roads—22,307 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Royal Berkshire*, for London—15,007 bushels Wheat, 81 hhds. Tobacco, 6 cases Drugs, 307 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Ama*, for Gloucester—11,148 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Beaufort*, for London—12,636 bushels Wheat, 450 bbls. Flour, 4,300 Staves, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Ocean*, for Bremen—4,000 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Iris*, for Bristol—12,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—A moderate demand prevails for Pots at $7 87½@$7 [illegible] ₰ 100 lbs. Pearls have not varied essentially.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet, but very firm to-day. A further lot of 85 bags Laguayra has been sold at 17¼c., gold, ₰ lb. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@19c.; Rio, 14½c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curaçoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—There has been more movement in this line to-day, but at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bales, including 1,000 bales to spinners and [illegible] to speculators, chiefly on the basis of 34c. for Middling Uplands ₰ lb. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, for December delivery, at 29c. ₰ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	34@34½	34¼@34½	34¼@34½	34½@34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,340,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,634,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,409,000
Exports same time last year	1,461,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	48,000
Estimated stock same time last year	51,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,250
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been very little inquiry for State and Western Flour to-day, as buyers, particularly for export, have not been disposed to purchase freely at prevailing rates, while the leading holders have been unwilling to make any important concessions. The market closed heavily, with a downward tendency, though the offerings are not large, especially of straight lines of shipping brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 [illegible]@$6 50; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 [illegible]@$6 60 ₰ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,650 bbls. Extras for export, including Extra State at $[illegible]@$6 [illegible], and Western at $[illegible]@$6 [illegible] ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 15@$5 75
Extra State	5 90@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 50@12 00

Southern Flour rules quiet at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $6 50@$7 75 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 [illegible]@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₰ bbl. California Flour is in very moderate demand at $6 50@$8 00 for Extras, ₰ 196 lbs.; sales 500 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 25@$6 25 for very inferior to very choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate request at $4 30@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 390 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately inquired for, chiefly on speculative account, though in part for export, opening strong and buoyant, but closing in favor of buyers. Winter Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for shipment, but at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 120,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 63@$1 80; Red and Amber do. at $1 51@$1 55; No. 1 Spring at $1 48@$1 54, closing at about $1 53; No. 2 Spring at $1 46@$1 50½, chiefly at $1 50, though closing at $1 49@$1 50; Amber State at $1 55; White Southern at $1 85@$1 [illegible]; Amber do. at $1 60@$1 62, and White California at $1 [illegible]@$1 77½ ₰ bushel. Corn has been less abundant, and having been in good demand, partly on speculative account, it has advanced 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 80,000 bushels at 78c.@90c. for damaged New Mixed Western; 88c.@91 for common to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 90c.@91c. for the best; 92c.@95c. for kiln-dried; 98c. for White; $1 for Yellow Western, ₰ bushel. Rye has been dull and weak; small lots of Western were sold at $1 26@$1 27 ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in light supply and held more firmly, but have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels Western at 82c.@83c. from depot and afloat, closing at 82½c.@83c. afloat, and State at 83c. ₰ bushel. The export clearances were 500 bbls. Flour, for Liverpool; 757 bbls. Flour and 27,593 bushels Wheat, for London; 21,581 bushels Wheat, for Gloucester; 22,307 bushels Wheat, for Penarth Roads and orders; and 12,000 bushels Wheat, for Bristol. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday covered 6 loads of Corn, 12 of Wheat, 21 of Lumber, 5 of Coal, 3 of Oats, and 1 each of Oil and Staves.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 19:

Corn—J. S. Curtiss, Buffalo; W. E. Jenney, Buffalo; Geo. W. Stahl, Buffalo; Almira, Buffalo; Emma Morton, Buffalo; Jennie Wells, Buffalo.

Lumber—Sabbath Keeper, No. 1, Oswego; H. D. Conger, Buffalo; Robert Hyslop, Boonville; Rose Anna, Rome; Harold, Rome; Frank Abell, Oswego; Mack Johnson, Oswego; J. D. Harrison, Oswego; Brama, Selina; Henry and Helen, Lyons Falls; W. D. Bronson, Lyons Falls; Sarah Jane, Oswego; George Morris, Oswego; A. C. Warner, Buffalo; General Armstrong, Oswego; M. A. McAnally, Buffalo; W. H. Beach, Buffalo; Hattie Pearl, Buffalo; Grace Bedell, Buffalo; Rachael Rivers, Rome; Nora Hollis, Rome; W. H. Decker, Buffalo.

Coal—Robert Dunlap, Watkins; W. A. Dorsey, Watkins; John Clare, Geneva; Honest Abe, Geneva; M. C. Walrath, Geneva; General Burnside, Geneva; Sillan, Geneva; F. B. No. 4, Geneva; E. S. Chillingworth, Geneva.

Oats—Anna, Buffalo; Thos. P. Thorn, Buffalo; Dudley Breed, Buffalo.

Wheat—Anna, Oswego; Ed. Higgins, Buffalo; Eddie J., Rome; Melissa, Buffalo; Albert Sherwood, Buffalo; Fannie A. Platt, Rochester; Sands Cole, Buffalo; Edwards, Oswego; H. C. Rea, Buffalo; T. W. Skinner, Troy; Hanford Smith, Buffalo.

Oil—Indian Queen, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues quiet at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 80c.@$1 10 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 85c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 44,070 Hides; sales 57,600 Sides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 8,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 19@23 lbs., 31½c.@32c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,700 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., 31c.@31½c., gold, selected; 480 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 20½ lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, 21½@23 lbs., 31c.@31½c., gold, selected; 2,100 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 30c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, as they run; 3,800 Dry Bogota, 19½@21 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, as they run; 1,100 Dry Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold as they run; 2,400 Dry Mexican Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry West India, 16 lbs., private terms; 5,800 Dry Texas, 20@25 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Salted Maranham, 20½ lbs., 13c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Wet Salted California, 40 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 75 lbs., 11c., currency, as they run; 1,300 City Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 12½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 141,900 Hides and 85 bales, (same time last year 173,160 Hides and 146 bales,) as follows: 21,680 Dry Buenos Ayres, 10,500 Dry Montevideo, 18,400 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry California, 2,500 Dry Central American, 900 Dry Bogota, &c., 3,800 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,000 Dry Bahia, 9,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 14,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,500 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 11,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 500 Wet Salted California, 3,300 Wet Salted Havana, 85 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 20c.@23c. for Old ₰ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 8c.@20c. ₰ lb. The receipts were 605 bales; export clearances, 112 bales.

LEATHER—There has been a very light movement, since our last, at about previous figures, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c. ₰ lb.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, since our last report there has been a good steady trade throughout the district. Quotations have undergone but a trifling change. The receipts are fair, but continue less than those of the corresponding period last year. Stocks are fairly assorted, but there is not any accumulation. The receipts at Chicago for the week ending July 16 were 33,307,000 feet, against 22,480,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 19,779,000 feet, against 10,785,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 408,080,000 feet, against 437,997,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1, 317,252,000 feet, against 287,748,000 in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending July 15, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	7,676,900 feet.	8,622,500 feet.
Oswego	9,544,200 feet.	10,471,300 feet.
Total	17,221,100 feet.	19,093,800 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of July were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	12,505,800	1,565	....	440,000
1868	15,427,700	2,072	....	371,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 8,095,700 feet were by the Erie, and 4,810,100 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 15 were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	130,944,100	17,061	5,000	3,582,800
1868	155,180,700	15,574	51,000	12,946,000

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867–68.

We quote freights as follows. Vessels in fair supply:

To New-York, ₰ M.	$1 75
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 25
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Philadelphia	3 00
To Baltimore	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	4 00
To Boston, hard wood	5 00

The current quotations at the yards have undergone no change.

MOLASSES—A limited jobbing business has been noted, chiefly in Cuba Muscovado, within a range of from 45c.@52c. ₰ gallon. Market steady. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@37c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₰ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₰ gallon	25c.@35c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₰ gallon	25c.@35c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₰ gallon	—@—	45c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₰ gallon	—@—	55c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₰ gallon	—@—	45c.@75c.
English Islands, ₰ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₰ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been no notable change in values, though the dealings have been on a limited scale. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, yet steady, at 42½c. as the governing price for merchantable lots, ₰ gallon; sales, 210 bbls.; no receipts, and no export clearances. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar. The inquiry for Resin has been moderate on the basis of $2 25@$2 30 for Strained, ₰ 280 lbs.; sales 1,550 bbls.; receipts, 87 bbls.; export clearances, 450 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@42½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₰ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 62½; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₰ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Continue in light demand, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Bleached Sperm, $2 00@$2 02½; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 62½c.@67½c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business has shown less animation to-day, owing in part to the firmness of holders, who are not willing to sell any considerable lots at less than full asking prices. There has been some call for Crude, in bulk, at 16½c., and in barrels at 22½c. ₰ gallon. Sales have been reported of about 3,000 bbls., in bulk, on the basis of our quoted rate. There have been no receipts of Crude made public here; at Philadelphia, 320 bbls. were received. No export clearances hence were reported. Refined Oil has been more active and has been buoyant in price, though the principal receivers were asking advanced rates, and were not eager to sell at the going figures. Sales have been reported here of equal to 100 bbls., in bulk, at 28c.; 3,000 bbls. Standard White, July deliveries, at 31¼c., chiefly at 31½c. ₰ gallon; and 1,000 bbls. do. deliverable during the first half of August, at 32c. ₰ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, July deliveries, at 31½c.; 2,000 do. August deliveries, at 32c., and 500 bbls. do. deliverable all the year, at 34½c. ₰ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 3,129 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 7,000 bbls. The export clearances hence were 4,050 bbls. by the ship *Ocean*, for Bremen, and 420 gallons by the bark *Teresina*, for Genoa. Standard White in cases was dull to-day at 37½c.@38c., and Prime White at 35½c.@36c. ₰ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in slack request at 9¼c. ₰ gallon. Sales of 500 bbls. were reported at this rate. In cases it was quoted at 16c. ₰ gallon. The prevalent quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90; and for Refined, $2 25, each, with a moderate inquiry on this basis.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been scarce and on the advance, though the demand from all sources has been very light. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $32 87@$33 87, chiefly at $32 75 for New Mess; $32@$32 25 for Old Mess; $31 50 for City Mess; $28 50@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26 50@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Cutmeats continue scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported of 170 packages at 14½c.@14¾c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 18¼c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₰ lb. Bacon has been in slack request at former rates. Sales 150 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@16¾c. ₰ lb. Lard has been in light demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@18¼c. for City; 19½c. for Prime Steam, ₰ lb. Beef rules quiet at from $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $12@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 145 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quite dull, including New Prime Mess at $29@$29; Indian Mess at $29@$32 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are in request at $28@$32 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 150 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue inactive at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₰ lb.	34c.@38c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₰ lb.	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₰ lb.	28c.@32c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₰ lb.	34c.@39c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₰ lb.	31c.@34c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₰ lb.	38c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₰ lb.	22c.@25c.
State and Western, Common, ₰ lb.	18c.@19c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₰ lb.	15c.@15½c.
Factories, fair to good, ₰ lb.	13c.@15c.
Factories, common, ₰ lb.	9c.@12c.
Factories, skimmed, ₰ lb.	6c.@11c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₰ lb.	14c.@15½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	13c.@14½c.

RICE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. The Savannah *News* of the 17th says: "Reports from plantations along the river give the most favorable accounts of the Rice crop, which bids fair to be one of the best that has ever been grown. We have seen several stalks, cut from the Ferry plantation, owned by Dr. THOMAS F. SCREVEN, and the Proctor plantation, owned by Colonel JOHN SCREVEN. The stalks were nearly six feet in height, and some of the ears eleven and a half inches in length."

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

SUGARS—There has been less inquiry for raw sugars, which, however, show no further change in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 477 hhds. of Cuba and Demerara at from 11½c.@12⅛c., and 412 boxes Havana on private terms, ₰ lb. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₰ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₰ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12½c. ₰ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅞c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15¼c. ₰ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 11, at 11c.@12½c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at full prices, ranging from 14c.@16¼c. ₰ lb., as to extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 35,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c., chiefly at 11¾c.; also 42,500 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 05, chiefly at $1 05 ₰ gallon; market steady; receipts, 487 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively tame to-day; rates have varied little. For Liverpool there were taken 200 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₰ bbl.; 11,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₰ bushel; 20 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₰ bbl.; 3 boxes Bacon and 20 tierces Lard at 35s. ₰ ton. For Antwerp, an American bark, with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ₰ bbl. For a Baltic port direct, an American bark, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 4d. ₰ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, with 2,000 bbls. do. on private terms. For Smyrna and back, an American bark of 4,500 bbls. capacity, at $4,700, gold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. THE POLICE SPY and THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. MAZEPPA and MERRY COBBLER. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts. THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK. Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av. SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Irish Church bill, as amended by the Commons, came up in the Lords on Tuesday. Earl GRANVILLE moved the reinsertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill, and made an earnest speech in support of his motion. After a long debate, the Lords refused to insert the words by a vote of 95 against 173.

Spain is again in a tumult. A formidable insurrection is feared; the Carlists are making threatening movements; and a plot has been just discovered in Madrid to assassinate SERRANO, PRIM and RIVERO. Numerous arrests of suspected persons, including several Generals and Colonels in the army, have been made, and great precautions have been taken to prevent outbreaks. The French Government, determined to keep clear of trouble, has ordered all the Spanish conspirators away from the frontier.

A petition, signed by 25,000 women of Great Britain, asking for the franchise, has been presented in the Commons.

The Privy Council has decided that Bishop COLENSO, of Natal, has full right to the Cathedral at Pietermaritzburg.

The French Corps Legislatif will reassemble on the 26th of October.

KATACAZI, the new Russian Minister to this country, leaves St. Petersburg for his mission on Saturday.

The London *Star*, in an editorial yesterday, compliments President GRANT for his steady refusal to recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

Advices have been received in London of the wreck of the British ship *Lord Sidmouth*, Captain WEIR, which sailed from Quebec for Port Glasgow June 5. The crew were all saved.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advices from Hong Kong to June 19, and from Yokohama to the 30th, are received at San Francisco by the arrival of the *Japan*, and telegraphed hence. Soochow and other cities on the Grand Canal were much excited over a letter which had been found giving the particulars of a conspiracy to capture them all. Another outrage had been committed on foreigners near Hankow. The British Consul and his wife being among those attacked, a rigid investigation was expected. In Japan the civil wars continued. The Imperialists had captured Hakodadi, and ENOUYE was still in possession of the fort at Kanagawa. Parliament was still in session at Yeddo. Business was exceedingly dull.

GENERAL.

Mail advices from Cuba are to July 17. Our correspondent gives particulars of the pronunciamento at Jojo, of the progress of the confiscation policy, and of the wretched condition of affairs in the eastern district of the isle. The text (translated) of the new Constitution of the Republic of Cuba will be found under the same news-caption as the intelligence summarized above.

The failure of the dry goods house of A. C. HEADLEY & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, causes considerable excitement there. HEADLEY is also the County Treasurer; he has surrendered the keys of his office to his bondsmen, and an examination of his books and moneys is making. It is stated that JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, is a member of the insolvent firm.

A dispatch dated Clifton House, Ontario, states that the Cuban General RYAN and Colonel CURRIER are there, and intend to make Clifton House their headquarters for awhile.

Three young men brutally outraged a girl of 14, near Charlton, Saratoga County, on Wednesday.

The trial of Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Chicago, for alleged unauthorized omissions in the baptismal rites for children, began in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in that city, yesterday. Hon. L. B. OTIS acts as counsel for the presenters, and Hon. M. W. FULLER, assisted by Messrs. A. B. RICE and GEORGE W. THOMPSON, defends Mr. CHENEY. It has before been stated that the issue against Mr. CHENEY is that he omits in the baptismal rites the word "regenerate." Very great interest is shown in the proceedings.

At a meeting in Boston, yesterday, to devise measures for the proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of HUMBOLDT, a committee was appointed to aid those who propose to establish on that day a scholarship in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, to be called "The Humboldt Scholarship," in carrying out the plan. The coöperation of scientific societies throughout the country is asked.

The colored mechanics of Baltimore and the State of Maryland are organizing into trades' unions and societies of their own, as the white men refuse to admit them into their unions.

Hobart College has just received from a few gentlemen of Buffalo, a sum of money sufficient to purchase a large telescope, and a pledge of enough additional to meet the expense of putting it in place.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has just decided that intermarriage between a member of the colored race and a member of the white race is unlawful, and therefore void, according to the laws of the State.

One JOHN CREAGAN shot and instantly killed the wife of GOTTLIEB OERTLE, a wealthy German farmer, at Brighton, near Alton, Ill., a few days ago. CREAGAN had worked for OERTLE, and recently been discharged. He shot Mrs. OERTLE, while under the influence of liquor, without the slightest provocation.

Another letter from Colonel POWELL, of the Colorado expedition, under date of June 21, is published. This is directed to President EDWARDS, of the Normal University, Bloomington, Ill., and in it Colonel POWELL states that he and his party have reached the mouth of the Niotah in safety, having run four canyons of about twenty-five miles in length each, the walls of which were from 2,000 to 2,800 feet high. He is going to Green River in time to make observations of the eclipse on the 7th of August.

By the fall of the great railroad bridge over the Marias des Cygnes, nine miles below Paola, Kansas, twelve men were thrown into the water, five of whom were killed instantly, and six were severely hurt. Only one of the twelve escaped without injury.

DANIEL H. FITZGERALD, formerly Cashier of the Syracuse City Bank, is under arrest, charged with stealing about $8,000 from the bank. He has been held for examination by the Police Justice.

The steamship *Tallahassee*, formerly a Confederate cruiser, was wrecked on "Plymouth Rock," near Yokohama, Japan, on the 17th of June. Twenty-two lives were lost, including that of the Captain and many passengers.

The Supreme Court, at Columbus, Ohio, has just issued a death warrant commanding the Sheriff of Butler County to hang JOHN GRIFFIN until he is dead, on the 28th of July. This is the first death-warrant ever issued by the Court.

A burglary was attempted in the clothing store of HALL, PALMER & CO., Syracuse, on Tuesday night. The burglar was struck by a hatchet thrown by a clerk who had been sleeping in the store and was awakened by his entrance. The man made his escape, but left evidence behind that he was badly wounded.

Quiet reigns at Sing Sing; but another convict escaped yesterday, and fears are entertained that an organized revolt will break out among the prisoners.

The bail of GRIFFIN, the engineer of the freight train, to whose carelessness the Mast Hope railroad disaster is attributed, has been fixed at $10,000. He is still in jail at Milford, Penn.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a lengthy line of business of but little public importance. The Sanitary Superintendent reported that 736 deaths occurred in the City during the week which ended with Saturday last. Of that number, only one occurred by small-pox and one by the cholera. Cholera infantum killed 188, and cholera morbus 118.

The Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., departed yesterday afternoon on the *City of Hartford*, *en route* to Troy and Saratoga. A large assemblage saw them off.

A mad bull was shot yesterday at the foot of Twenty-second-street, East River.

Two men were killed yesterday by the falling of the main arch of St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, now in process of erection in Hoboken. Two others were badly injured. They were all workmen engaged upon the edifice.

The case of The People *vs.* MATTHEW CAMPBELL, policeman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who stands charged with the murder of MORRIS LONG in Washington-street on the night of Saturday the 3d of July instant, came up for trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge CARDOZO. After a jury had been impaneled the Court adjourned until to-day, when the taking of the testimony will be commenced.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last evening and were presented with a special report concerning the death of emigrants at the recent massacre on the Erie Railway.

The crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, quarantined in the Lower Bay, have been transferred to the *Vermont*, and the vessel is now in process of purification. Six of her officers and nineteen men died of the yellow fever.

Six cases of small-pox passed through Bellevue Hospital yesterday, *en route* for the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The South and the Democratic Party.

In the calculation of political chances, the Democratic Press has not seemed to doubt the future position of the Southern States. They have been claimed as States that will, of necessity, gravitate toward their old relations with the Democratic Party. The Virginia election has been treated as proof of this tendency. Some dozens of journals have boasted of that election as a Democratic victory. They have contended that it was the result of Democratic effort, and have insisted that that party will once more rule the State.

The protests of Richmond editors were not needed to demolish these pretensions. The entreaty to be let alone addressed by the *Whig* to the *World* was effective as an illustration of the falsity of the exultation indulged in by the latter newspaper; but it was not necessary as a rejection of the Democratic claim. That was too manifestly untenable to merit elaborate argumentation. An event that is distinguished by the election of Republican officials, on a Republican platform, cannot by any ingenuity be tortured into a Democratic triumph. Boasting in such circumstances breaks down under the crushing weight of facts.

Elsewhere in the South the denial assumes a more positive shape. If the Democracy might reasonably claim a foothold in that section, it would surely be in Georgia. There, if anywhere, the Democrats have power, as the State knows to its cost. Yet the prevailing opinion, even in quarters inimical to the principles and objects of the Republican Party, is decidedly adverse to the Democrats, their leaders and their tactics. "However strong may be many of their claims upon us," remarks the leading journal of Savannah, "the South would be foolish to pin her faith to the skirts of any such party." Why? "They cannot take care of themselves at home," is the answer, "much less should they be trusted with the vast interest we have at stake." This is obvious and positive enough. But our Savannah contemporary, not satisfied with a general repudiation of Democratic overtures, undertakes to particularise with an emphasis which Messrs. PACKER & Co. will not consider complimentary. These are its words:

> "It is a rare thing for the Northern Democrats to make a judicious nomination. Indeed, since the South has been left out of their councils, *the party appears to have lost its brains*. There seems to be a fatality that drives them away from every road that can possibly lead to victory. *They appear incapable of learning anything from the past.* It is their blunders alone that have kept alive the Radical Party, which has long since been condemned by the American people. In the late Presidential campaign, they not only brought out a ticket that was obliged to be beaten, but took special pains to secure its defeat by putting the party on the defensive in a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions. In the States they have been guilty of equal folly. With the exception of HOFFMAN, in New-York, and ROSECRANS, in Ohio, they have blundered in almost every nomination made since the close of the war. The Pennsylvania nomination, on Tuesday, affords a striking example. They could have had the services of HANCOCK by anything like a unanimous nomination, and his name would have put a Democratic victory beyond a peradventure; but no, *they must go off into a wild goose chase after a 'copperhead' nominee*, a well-known partisan who will keep his minority party together and the opposition quite as firmly united."

Hard words, those, for the Democracy! "The party appears to have lost its brains." "They appear incapable of learning anything from the past." "They must go off into a wild goose chase after a Copperhead nominee." The sayings are severe because true. They are especially severe because emanating from a source whose natural affiliation is with the party thus roundly condemned.

The terms of the indictment we quote denote a remarkable change in Southern sympathy, and, by contrast, a remarkable blindness and obstinacy on the part of the Democratic Party. To the latter the last eight years have taught no lesson. It has learned nothing from the war, and nothing from the course of events since the restoration of peace. When required to nominate candidates, it persists in giving a preference to Copperheads. And to render the preference more marked, it makes "a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions" the groundwork of its canvass. The candidate, whether SEYMOUR for the Presidency or PACKER for the Pennsylvania Governorship, would be more than a sufficient load for any party; but as though to make defeat inevitable, a bundle of dead yet still obnoxious issues is tied to its neck, and sinking becomes quick and sure. This course, suicidal as it is, the orators and journalists of the party extol as the *ne plus ultra* of party management. They repeat it on almost all possible occasions, with a pertinacity which has led many beside the Savannah *Republican* to declare that the party has lost its brains.

Meanwhile Southern opinion has undergone a revolution. While Pennsylvania Copperheads stand where they stood during the war, those who did the Southern fighting have advanced to the music of the times. Tired of battling for extinct ideas and for a cause that is hopelessly lost, they have quietly accepted the change which the Democracy in these latitudes impotently denounce. Negro suffrage, which is here assailed as an abomination to be resisted at all hazards, is there an accomplished fact, and one to which the Southern whites are rapidly becoming reconciled. They are not afraid of it, as has been shown in Virginia, and is now being shown in Mississippi. The Fifteenth Amendment, which those who nominated ROSECRANS and PACKER decry as intolerable in its iniquity, is assured of ratification by the South generally. And the whole scheme of reconstruction, which the wise men of the Democracy assail as equivalent to absolutism, is found by experience to be the precursor of peace and self-government. Between the party at the North, therefore, and those who formerly belonged to the party in the South, a great gulf yawns, which not even HANCOCK's name would effectually bridge.

Having learned wisdom in the school of adversity, the South understands too well its interests to resume connection with the Democracy. Its wants are material, and it knows that these cannot be satisfied by Copperhead and repudiation resolutions. It craves the renewal of cordial fellowship with the Union, and knows that no help can be rendered in this direction by those who have proved themselves incapable of learning anything from the past. It has need of fresh vitality, of health and energy and purpose, and, in the search for these objects, it declines to encumber itself with the burden of a party that is crippled and predestined to defeat.

Lords and Commons.

It is still far from easy to gain anything like a clear idea as to the exact state of the situation with regard to the Irish Church question. The Tories in the Upper House are evidently emboldened by the accession of a considerable number of influential Whig Peers who, following the lead of the Duke of CLEVELAND, Lord WESTBURY and others, have lent their support to some one or other of the amendments tending to establish the concurrent endowment principle in some shape or form. They have thus gained one great point, at all events. They have always possessed sufficient numerical majority to enforce their policy upon their House, but were compelled to refrain from making use of it by the fear that in case of any unpleasantness with the Lower House, all the odium would fall upon them and their party throughout the country. Now, however, they have secured the alliance of a sufficient number of Whig potentates to render their position much more tenable. It is well understood that three of the great Whig nobles in the Cabinet have counseled concession in the matter of the Lords' amendments, and were only overruled by the firmness of Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT and their more determined colleagues. And there are signs already that even Mr. GLADSTONE himself hesitates before engaging in a pitched battle with the Lords. The power of the Whig nobles is still very great, and if the Peers, by an obstinate adherence to their amendments, were to drive the Cabinet to a fresh appeal to the country—which it is virtually in their power to do—there would be serious danger of disruption to the Liberal Party. The existing state of affairs, it is clear, must soon come to an end, one way or the other. The Lords will soon have to decide whether to insist upon their amendments or not, and supposing that they do determine upon defiance, a very serious constitutional crisis must ensue. It is impossible for GLADSTONE, BRIGHT, or the bulk of the party, to acquiesce under any circumstances in concurrent endowment, and yet there is a very powerful section in the party that would be inclined to yield rather than precipitate a conflict between the Houses. That the Lords are in a defiant mood is evident from the fact that the University Tests bill, passed in the Commons by large majorities, has been rejected by them. There will be a collision, beyond a doubt, between the two Chambers, and everything depends upon Mr. GLADSTONE's firmness and judgment in exercising his power as leader of the Liberal Party. If the Liberals are united, the Lords must yield immediately, as they must in any case, ultimately—but for the present much depends on Mr. GLADSTONE personally. It is a critical moment in English politics, and a single false step on his part may lead to most disastrous consequences. In the present temper of the English people, there is no telling where a serious political agitation would end. Mr. GLADSTONE has a difficult task before him—that of enforcing the will of the people, who have intrusted him with power, without unnecessarily involving the two Houses in a quarrel, or endangering the organization of his party for future struggles.

What Railway Disasters Can Be Prevented.

The awful frequency of railway disasters has at last set people to thinking whether some practicable means cannot be devised to prevent or lessen the horrors that attend them; and many theories of railway safety have been set forth in the newspapers by unprofessional experts, to the utter bewilderment of the public. But we have yet to learn that a single step has been taken by railway managers or by the Government to abate certain unquestioned and notorious causes of disaster which we shall enumerate—causes as well defined at Angola, Carr's Rock and Pine Tree, as at Mast Hope.

The misplacement of switches, for instance, even by men considered careful, often occurs, but the English system of signals would warn both engineman and fireman of the fact in *ample time to stop*. Hundreds of lives might have been saved by thus widening the range of notice and responsibility—it is almost impossible that three men will blunder in such a matter at the same instant—and yet not one in five hundred switches passed by express trains at the top of their speed is so guarded. We have, on a previous occasion, shown that not less than five men, practically asleep at Mast Hope that fearful night, might have saved the train if the appointments and regulations of the road had been adequate.

The preservation of trains from wreck, by safety brakes, instantly applied to all the wheels, must have been a matter of experience with many of our readers; it has been so not less than three times with the writer, on one of the roads leading out of this City. But the use of such brakes is hardly increasing, and is not general.

An American train being connected merely by slack couplings, each car is free to sway laterally and vertically, even to the extent of jumping off the line, without restraint from the adjoining cars. The late Pine Tree disaster was, in the opinion of experts, especially of English engineers, who have commented severely upon it, greatly aggravated by this cause, and it is certain that many slight mishaps have grown into awful catastrophies for the want of the simple English appliances by which a train becomes an articulated whole, instead of a series of disjointed and independent pieces, each surging about without any restraint. On one of the few American lines where this system has been partially applied, it has been substantially neutralized by *adding the old links*, which are, of course, always used to save trouble.

Experts generally are of the opinion that a narrow-gauge car cannot run with the highest safety through wide-gauge frogs and guard-rails—in fact, that the late fearful Angola slaughter is a case in point—yet the inch and a half difference of gauge remains, and the number of cars suited to the one, and consequently unsuited to the other, but run over both, is constantly increasing.

The breaking of rails does not often occur when reasonable care is taken as to their quality and laying. Yet it is the opinion of the many engineers whom we have consulted that a reasonable measure of safety cannot be secured without continuous longitudinal sleepers or some mechanical equivalent thereof which shall hold the broken pieces of rail in place long enough to pass a train in safety. But there is nothing of the kind in use.

Again, if there is anything clearly and positively settled in railway practice, it is that rickety "permanent way"—broken chairs, rotten sleepers, loose spikes and rails with parts of the head split off—are utterly and frightfully unsafe. But we will undertake to show any competent Government committee just this kind of track *by the hundred miles*—track that any commission of experts would refuse, upon examination, to ride over at high speed, and which is habitually left in this condition month after month. Yet when trains run off tracks of this general character, juries are utterly at a loss to account for it, and fall to speculating on the occult molecular differences in irons, the moral character of employes, and everything but what is obvious and pertinent.

There are in New-England hundreds of old wooden bridges designed when the stress put upon materials was much nearer the limit of strength than is now deemed safe—bridges that have deteriorated in the alternate rain and shine of twenty years, and which, being built for fifteen or twenty ton engines, are to-day straining under those that weigh twenty-five and thirty tons—bridges in which, according to engineers and bridge-builders, whom we have consulted, the iron rods are strained, when two engines happen to meet, up to 50,000 pounds per inch, when 10,000 pounds is considered a safe working load. Now and then a wooden bridge falls under a train, and it is a dreadful but inevitable conclusion that hundreds of lives are yet to be sacrificed in this manner.

The most unnecessary, and at the same time the most frightful risk of railway traveling is yet to be mentioned—it is the risk of mangling and roasting by the splinters of the wooden car, that comprehensive and labor-saving engine of torture, for which, had the Adversary hatched it in their day, the Spanish Inquisitors would have thrown aside all their limited and clumsy contrivances. Upon violently striking any rigid object, the wooden passenger car is as certain to go off as a bombshell, with this advantage over the bombshell, that it has a percussion fuse at every angle, and completely surrounds the objects it is to destroy. Seriously, the wooden car is *certain to break up* in case of collision or derailment at high speed, and then the burning of the passengers is probable—their mangling is inevitable. Every few months men, women and little tender children are tortured to death, and this awful fate is certainly reserved for some of us. But not a single step has been taken by railway managers to abate this evil, though the remedy is practicable and even economical in the long run. Iron cars neither splinter nor burn, and will outwear wood again and again—yet we do not know that a single iron passenger car is contemplated.

We have thus specified a few of the most notorious and unquestioned causes of railway disaster—causes which do not involve the so-called hidden and unsearchable nature and changes of materials, nor any mere theories of construction, nor the vigilance and responsibility of employes. The remedies for all these universal, unfailing and ever-menacing evils are precedented and practical; some of them are almost ridiculously inexpensive; some of them would save their cost every year in lessened wear and tear, and all of them are feasible, simple and unembarrassed subjects for legislation. How many more murders will our lawmakers ignore?

Suffrage in Summer at Saratoga.

The Woman's Suffrage Association complains, and we frankly confess with some reason, that the papers gave its late Saratoga Convention slight notice—that, in fact, they treated it with neglect. Miss ANTHONY said at the Bureau meeting in Twenty-third-street, the other day, called to talk over matters, that "she did not think the papers attached sufficient importance to the Convention;" and Mrs. NORTON rebuked the newspapers for "noticing every time General GRANT takes a bath, (as if it were an uncommon occurrence,) while a cold neglect is thrown on the philanthropic movements of the age."

Now, so far as *we* are concerned, we do not propose to cry *peccavimus*, but, on the contrary, we distinctly remember not only giving a good notice to the Saratoga affair, but also to calling special attention to Miss ANTHONY's own urgent request that, whatever else were done, fifty cents a head might be scrupulously collected in the Convention. Our conscience, therefore, is clear, our withers are unwrung; were it polite to say so, we would add, "Shake not thy gory locks at us, thou canst not say we did it." And, with regard to our delinquent brethren, we would suggest that their neglect (for, of course, we shall not dispute the general charge so far as *they* are concerned) comes from no lack of interest in woman or her "cause;" only, mankind has from time immemorial been wont to take a rest in politics during the hot weather, and heated discussions of all sorts are apt to be bores in Midsummer. Hence, probably, the somewhat languid references to the Saratoga Convention. And the fact is, we have had so many Conventions this Spring, composed of precisely the same persons who spoke, heard, and paid 50 cents a head at Saratoga, that the real importance of one more or less was not at first apparent.

However, no doubt journalists everywhere will take this rebuke as becomes them. They will see that women, collectively no more than individually, should be treated with indifference—that they prefer the open war of the *Observer*, or the shrewd satire of the *World*, to the neglect now complained of; and they will conduct themselves accordingly. Mrs. Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER, also, is to some extent right, who "thought the women had not been quite fair to the men in this movement, and hoped that everything would be done to secure their coöperation. She believed in showing a proper consideration for the other sex."

Let one eye be kept on the thermometer, and we are sure all will go well. If you will pardon the inclinations to "keep cool," for the present, even on the subject of female suffrage, what is not right we will try to make right in Autumn.

Beer and Song.

A contemporary thinks we are somewhat unjust in pressing the point that the anti-lager campaign was begun in Boston straight on the heels of the Jubilee; that it had always been designed to enforce the law in that city; that it was not specially an anti-German crusade; that the Jubilee was not a German concert; and so on.

There is much truth in all this; but there is more in our own suggestion on the subject. Would those stout German trombone-players, violinists, bass singers have played and sung their best, if the staff of High Constable JONES had hung, like the sword of Damocles, over their heads? Would some of them have played and sung at all, had they foreseen this thing? Would they play and sing at another Jubilee, were they asked now, while kegs are kicked about with scorn? Nay, rather, would not the indignant musicians cry, with *Shylock*:

> "You take my house when you do take the prop
> That doth sustain my house; you take my life
> When you do take the means whereby I live."

For Boston and Baltimore are alike in this respect, so that the Jubilee of the one was but a grander fest in degree, and the same in kind, with the Saengerfest of the other; and what did Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON say to the thousand singers at Baltimore? With that happy adaptability to the occasion which makes "present company" always worthy of the highest compliment, he said:

> "GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to meet you. I have been before gratified in meeting hundreds and thousands of Englishmen, but I have never been so gratified as in meeting you German singers. You sing louder and better than I have ever heard. The English drink spirits, and you drink lager-beer, which I understand does not cloud the intellect, and makes you happy."

Here, then, we have set forth, by no less a person than a late Maryland Senator, a later Minister to the Court of St. James, the connection between beer and song—a closer connection, we are made to know, than that between ardent spirits and song. Beer makes the better music; and is Massachusetts the Midas to draw no distinction on this ground, in her total abstinence laws? Would Hans Breitmann "gif a barty" and expect to "have biano blayin'," unless there was beer to help "blay the biano?" REVERDY JOHNSON makes the connection very clear: "You sing louder and better," he says, "than I have ever heard. You drink lager-beer, *which I understand, does not cloud the intellect, and makes you happy.*" Now the truth of this claim must be left to experts; and all we maintain is that musical Boston cannot afford to slight it or make a mistake in this matter. Take Munich and all the Bavarian breweries—beer is the beverage of Bavaria—and where will you hear better popular music than in Munich? Music and musical taste may be had from King to peasant—and not only music, but *revenue*, since the annual hundred millions of gallons they make, writes a TIMES correspondent, "though lightly taxed, yield more than one-half the revenue of this prosperous Kingdom." So with the capital Bavarian beer,—one is not surprised to get with it GUNGL's music, and—oh, ye Bostonians, forgive the heresy!—GUNGL is greater than GILMORE. Or, if you want to hear one more famous band still than GUNGL's, it is at Vienna, where again behold the mystic league of beer and song! Let Massachusetts, which saves to her native sons their ancestral cider, yield to her adopted children their patrial lager.

MINOR TOPICS.

Several of the Washington correspondents have reported that GRANT didn't read the papers. But we guess this is a mistake. All the Long Branch letter writers of the Jenkins order agree in saying that the first thing he did on arriving there was to rush to a news stand and secure copies of all the New-York morning papers. This is one fact against the Washington correspondents. Moreover, during the Presidential campaign, GRANT remarked to an acquaintance of his and friend of ours, that he spent all his time in reading the New-York papers. His newspaper critics ought to bear these facts in mind.

We are glad to see that Mr. Brick POMEROY has turned temperance lecturer. He will do more good to the Democracy in this way than by writing a dozen "red-hot" editorials every day.

In speaking of the selection of Lord HOWDEN as English Minister to Madrid, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says he is a "clever and experienced diplomatist," and "there is probably no other living Englishman so well conversant with the language, literature, institutions, and public men of Spain." In this country, these would be considered curious reasons to urge in favor of any diplomatic appointment.

The upholders of prison-torture are trying to show that the recent mutiny at Sing Sing was owing to the abolition by the last Legislature of cruel punishments, such as bucking and crucifying. If this be so, how is it that the revolts and mutinies are confined to one of the prisons of the State, when the old kind of tortures are prohibited in them all?

WAGNER's music is now driving people to insanity and suicide. We learn from Munich that Herr EBERLE, the piano-forte conductor, has gone mad over "Tristan and Isolde;" and it is known that the rehearsals of this unique opera had previously killed a celebrated German tenor. It is as well, in the present excitable state of the American mind, that we are saved from WAGNER.

The Scottish American *Journal* of this week mentions the case of an eminent merchant of this City, recently deceased, whose "gray hairs were brought with sorrow to the grave by being shut up in a Lunatic Asylum, (at the instance of those to whom he had been a benefactor,) where he remained till set free by the Supreme Court of this State." We have heard of so many cases more or less similar to this, that we now think it time some inquiry were made into the management of our Lunatic Asylums. There ought to be a permanent Commission appointed by the State for the visitation of these places, and the examination of their inmates.

Some years ago a number of lady medical students in this City forced their way into Bellevue College, and, for a time, attended lectures and operations there—very disagreeably. They might now learn something from the Edinburgh ladies who desire to become doctors. Finding their way to the University blocked, they have sent in an appeal praying for admission to the matriculation examinations, and offering to pay the medical Professors liberally to lecture to them separately. We venture to say that the Professors of any of our New-York medical colleges would be willing to lecture to lady students separately, if they were offered liberal extra pay for it.

The *Post* has "A *Word* with the President," which is a *column* in length. The caption ought to have been "A Column with the President."

We should welcome back the Brazilian exiles to their native land. Hopeless of their own country after the downfall of slavery and the Confederacy, these Southerners tried their fortunes in a country where slavery and imperialism are yet in the ascendant. They failed, and they have returned to our shores weary and heart-broken. They will find that the South is again enjoying the privilege of free institutions, that it is again growing rich, and that it has now a brighter prospect before it than ever. We wish them good fortune hereafter, in their own sunny clime, under the Star-Spangled Banner.

A correspondent suggests that the Leavenworth *Times* had in mind GOETHE's beautiful song in *Wilhelm Meister*, commencing:

> "Kennst du das Land wo die Citronen blühn,"

as the original of BYRON's introductory lines to the *Bride of Abydos*. It is true that GOETHE's poem was published about fifteen years before BYRON's; but, with the exception of the first line, there is not the slightest similarity, either of thought or sentiment, between the two poems. The learned editor of the Leavenworth *Times* should have taken the pains to read both poems before accusing BYRON of literary theft in this case.

What will the Fenians do with the $30,000 when they get it? We advise them to devote it to the mitigation of their countrymen's distress, not to its increase.

One of the organs of the French Emperor recently announced that the Third Party (which has just come into power in the Corps Legislatif) are "friends of the Government," and, "while they do not desire to put forward exaggerated claims, the Emperor is equally resolved not to oppose an exaggerated resistance." If both parties continue consistent in their adhesion to this programme, France may get over the present crisis without a revolution.

It was a remarkable story that our Paris correspondent told yesterday about the fate of the peasant who a few years ago saved the Czar from assassination. For his conduct he was elevated to the nobility, and received an enormous fortune with all possible honors. But he could not endure the dazzling glory of his new life, and so he took to drink, became a sot, and has just hung himself. By saving the Czar's life, KOMISSARRON lost his own soul.

The weather is, and has been, rather hot for the enjoyment of out-door athletic sports. But we notice that the muscular Christians are not at all afraid of it, and display a truly Roman virtue in the pursuit of their favorite exercises. The base-ballers, in particular, have shown a wonderful amount of Christianity and Romanism.

We are glad to see that Captain LEWIS is about to go at those Hell Gate reefs with his sixty-three drills. We do not quite understand his device, but we hope his machinery will be set to work at once. Sixty-three holes drilled simultaneously, and then filled with nitro-glycerine, ought to produce some powerful effects, one way or the other—either up or down.

The London *Saturday Review* scoffs very effectively at the poor Protestant expostulators of Ireland, and assures them they ought to thank God for giving them an opportunity of showing that their religion is not *politics*, but Christianity, and that it has sufficient virtue and vitality to live and do well after the Government crutches have been taken away. This laughing logic, which is growing more hilarious than before in the English journals, is very much to the point, and says more than the fiercest vituperation.

In spite of the example of DON HENRI of Naples and the late marriage in New-York, there is, after all, a fatality in the nature of those BOURBONS. DON CARLOS of Spain, having an opportunity to conciliate the spirit of the age, improves it by writing a manifesto in the old ancestral fashion, scoffing at the men of the Cortes, and identifying himself with "the immortal Pontiff." He wants *prudence*—a divinity which was ranked with the first in ancient Rome, and which is also a very serviceable sort of divinity in our own day. That manifesto will give the Cortes great help in putting down the Carlists.

WASHINGTON.

The Dispute Between the Central and Union Pacific Railroads—The Case of Halpine, the Imprisoned American in England—Treasury Decisions—The French Cable—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 21.

The exact nature of the present dispute between the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads does not appear to be very clearly understood by most of those who write on the subject, and consequently by the general public. The quarrel last Winter was in reference to the point of junction. This Summer the trouble relates to the Government bonds. By act of last Congress it was enacted that the point of junction should be at or near Ogden, and it was further provided that the Union Pacific should build the road from Ogden to Promontory Point, and that the Central Pacific should take that portion of the line at cost. The distance is about fifty miles. The Union Pacific claims the Government bonds because they build the road, and the Central Pacific think they are entitled to them because they take the road when finished. Congress will probably have to legislate further on the subject.

SENOR LEMUS.

Señor LEMUS, the Cuban Envoy, does not like the aspect of the filibustering and revolutionary movements in New-York, and left here to-night for your City. He is still quite confident that the efforts of the patriots will be successful, and his visit to New-York now is with a view to reorganize his adherents there, and so keep as much within the letter of the law as possible while furthering the cause with which he is identified.

THE CASE OF HALPINE.

Secretaries BOUTWELL, ROBESON and HOAR were waited on to-day by Colonel WARREN and Mr. O'CONNELL, in reference to the case of HALPINE, confined in England for alleged connection with Fenianism. Their object was to endeavor to secure the interest of these gentlemen in favor of taking steps to effect HALPINE's speedy release. They represent that both Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. ROBESON expressed themselves in strong and emphatic terms on the subject, and that after hearing a full statement of the facts relative to HALPINE's arrest and imprisonment, they pledged themselves to use every exertion to accomplish the desired result.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FRAUDS.

The information at the Internal Revenue Bureau leads to the belief that the sugar recently seized in New-Orleans for fraud, the value of which is estimated at $300,000, will all be confiscated. Judge DURELL, a few days ago, ordered that the sugar be released on bonds, on a gold basis appraisement being given for its value, but so far it has not been surrendered, owing to the failure of the parties implicated in the fraud to find the required security.

THE FUTURE REVENUE STAMPS.

In future, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the revenue stamps will be printed on Government paper—the work to be done by the bank-note companies the same as the currency. An agent of the Northwestern Bank-note and Engraving Company, whose headquarters are in Chicago, has arrived here, and it is understood that a portion of this printing will be given to that firm.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner DELANO, who returned here to-day, is in receipt of information to the effect that a delegation of New-Yorkers will arrive here to-morrow, in order to press one or two gentlemen for the Collectorship of the Sixth New-York District.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL arrived here to-day from Long Branch.

The President is expected here on Friday week to hold a Cabinet meeting.

THE NEIPSIC.

The *Neipsic* will arrive at the Washington Navy-yard to-morrow for repairs. Chief Engineer KING received to-day the report of the Board of Survey of the *Pawnee* from the Portsmouth Navy-yard. The officers of the *Pawnee* have been detached and the ship goes out of commission.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 21.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The following decisions have recently been made by Secretary BOUTWELL:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d ult., complaining of the action of the Collector of Customs at New-York in assessing a duty of forty-five per cent. *ad valorem* on six cases of stamped brass goods imported by you, per steamer *Bremen*, in May last. The duty in question was assessed under the act of Feb. 24, 1869, which provides that all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise provided for, shall be subject to a duty of forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. And the Collector decided that as in all articles made of the composition usually known as brass, copper is the component of chief value, the goods imported by you were subject to duty under said act. I have reason to believe that the position taken by the Collector is correct in regard to the materials of which brass is composed; and as the law in question includes all articles of which copper is the component of chief value, his action in assessing said duty was correct. The fact that brass and many other articles of which copper forms the principal part, have other distinctive names and are never known as manufactures of copper in the commercial world, cannot be deemed to affect the question under the very comprehensive language of the act referred to.

I am very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Messrs. FISKE and RITTERHAUS, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th ultimo is received, submitting the appeal ($6,691) of Messrs. JULIUS EHRMANN & Co. from your decision, assessing duty at the rate of 45 per cent. on certain Dutch metal and bronze powder imported into your port per *Main*, June 1 last, as "manufactures of which copper is the component of chief value," under the act of February 24, 1869. From your re-

port it appears that the Appraiser returned the Dutch metal as "copper, chief value 45 per cent.," and the "bronze powder as manufactured from a species of brass known as Dutch metal, 20 per cent.;" and that deeming the return of the latter as erroneous, you assessed duty thereon at 45 per cent. The Appraiser, in his report, states that in his opinion copper is not the component of chief value in articles made from Dutch metal, basing this opinion in the assertion that a new metal is formed by the union of copper and tin in the Dutch metal, although at the same time he reports Dutch metal as a "manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value." Thus restricting the operation of the law to articles manufactured in whole or in part of the metal copper, and to alloys composed in part of that metal, while articles manufactured of such alloys, even where copper is the component of chief value would be liable to duty under previous acts. The language of act of Feb. 24, 1869, is very comprehensive, and in the opinion of this Department embraces every manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value, whether the copper be the simple metal or in the form of an alloy or combination of chemicals or otherwise with any other article or articles. It is the duty of the Appraiser to determine the fact in such case. This decision is confirmatory of the Department decision of the 14th inst. Your decision is hereby confirmed. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To M. H. GRINNELL, Collector at New-York.

NEW PAPER FOR TREASURY OBLIGATIONS.

The following has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of the Treasury, by authority of the law, has adopted a distinctive paper, which will hereafter be used until otherwise ordered for all obligations and other securities of the United States. One of its peculiarities is the introduction of colored silk, cotton and other fibrous material into the body of the paper while in the process of manufacture.

By the law of the United States it is made a felony for any person to have or retain in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of any such obligations or securities, and similar to that designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, except under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other proper officer of the United States; and any person offending against the statute will, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

As erroneous and contradictory statements have recently been published, it can confidently be repeated that there will be no interference with the landing of the French cable, this Government having been furnished with the pledge, in writing by the agents of the Company, that it will conform to whatever terms Congress may prescribe in the premises. No authority, however, has been given for the landing of the cable.

THE CASE OF MATTIE GAINES.

MATTIE GAINES, (colored,) who killed her white paramour, INGLE, but who was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murder on the plea of insanity, has been placed in an insane asylum. Several physicians who have seen her since Monday say they are under the impression she is at this time insane.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander R. S. McCook is ordered to the receiving ship New-Hampshire, at Norfolk. Commodore James H. Watson is detached from duty as Light-house Inspector at Astoria, Oregon, and placed on waiting orders. Commander K. R. Breese is detached from ordnance duty at Washington Navy-yard and granted leave of absence. Lieutenant A. V. Reed is detached from the Jamestown and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon James C. Palmer is detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York and placed on waiting orders. The order of Captain J. C. Febiger to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks is revoked, and he is ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-Yard. The order assigning Surgeon J. W. Taylor to Boston has been revoked, and he is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. Surgeon William Johnson remains on duty at the Boston yard.

ARMY.

The following-named officers have been relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will proceed home to await orders: Major John M. Gooding, Captain D. R. Vanvalzer, First Lieutenants W. J. Kyler, R. H. Parsons, J. H. Whitten, Andrew M. Trolinger, Wharton White and F. E. Town, and Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett.

The following, relieved from duty in the First Military District, will report for duty to the Commanding General of the Fourth Military District, at Jackson, Miss., for assignment to duty: Brevet Colonel L. C. Bootes, Captains E. H. Liscum, Emil Adams, J. F. Randlett, J. M. Hamilton, Kenelar Robbins, Henry E. Hasen, Brevet Major G. von Blucher, First Lieutenants Edwin C. Gaskill, Wm. J. Dawes, L. M. O'Brien and J. S. Appleton.

The following have also been ordered to report for duty in the Fourth Military District: Brevet Major T. H. Logan, First Lieutenant Wm. Quinton, Brevet Captain A. Washart, First Lieutenants George H. Palmer, W. H. Campion and J. B. Johnson, Brevet Major Placidus Ord.

A naval general Court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., on the 2d of August, for the trial of Captain Frank Munroe, of the Marine Corps. The Court is to be composed of the following-named officers: Commodore Greene and Captains Gibson and Armstrong, of the navy; Captain Hibb and Lieutenant Bishop, of the Marine Corps, and Paymaster Wait, of the navy, Judge-Advocate.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics—Imports and Exports for the Last Eleven Months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 21.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, which goes to press to-day, exhibits the statistics of our commerce and navigation for the month of May, 1869, and for the eleven months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the eleven months ended May 31, 1868. The following is a synopsis:

Months ended	Imports.	Exports.	Reëxports.
May 31, 1869	$41,540,080	$30,122,221	$3,295,909
May 31, 1868	35,022,160	45,006,645	894,394
Eleven months ended May 31, 1869	397,394,357	377,511,073	22,200,704
Eleven months ended May 31, 1868	330,323,890	421,898,340	20,136,187

Proportions of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels during the eleven months ended May 31, 1869:

American vessels	$122,405,301	$122,739,637	$14,112,493
Foreign vessels	274,989,056	254,771,436	8,088,211
Total	$397,394,357	$377,511,072	$22,200,704

From this it will be seen that 69.2 per cent. of the imports, 67.5 per cent. of the exports and 36.5 per cent. of the reëxports were carried in foreign vessels.

The domestic exports are expressed in currency values, except merchandise from the Pacific ports and specie and bullion.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse May 31, 1869, was $56,105,192, against $43,616,500 in May, 1868. The statements are followed by summaries giving the totals of imports, exports, reëxports, warehouse transactions and tonnage by months since July, 1867.

Number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared, in the foreign trade, during the eleven months ended May 31, 1868.

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels	8,933	3,552,741	9,050	3,779,064
Foreign vessels	14,111	3,684,233	14,584	4,094,378
Total	23,044	7,236,974	23,634	7,873,442

Eleven months ended May 31, 1869:

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels	8,864	3,078,189	8,693	3,062,075
Foreign vessels	16,485	4,810,470	16,432	4,818,403
Total	25,349	7,888,659	25,125	7,881,478

The report contains an elaborate table, which exhibits the imports, exports, and reëxports into and from each of the ninety-seven customs districts (reporting transactions during May) to and from each of the thirteen principal countries with which the United States have trade.

From this table the following is obtained: England, Scotland and Ireland, imports, $13,936,-838; exports, $18,272,542; reëxports, $460,365. Dominion of Canada, imports, $2,312,065; exports, $2,061,219; reëxports, $519,887. All other British possessions in North America, imports, $85,366; exports, $842,883; reëxports, $93,418. Spain, imports, $142,228; exports, $642,118; reëxports, none. Cuba and Porto Rico, imports, $10,-919,613; exports, $1,175,276; reëxports, $1,137,378. All the other West Indies, imports, $644,324; exports, $722,679; reëxports, $10,567. China and Japan, imports, $927,891; exports, $1,208,226; reëxports, $600,426. France, imports, $2,741,826; exports, $3,949,610; reëxports, $173,378. Hamburg and Bremen, imports, $1,971,347; exports, $4,112,-066; reëxports, $90,806. Brazil, imports, $2,345,166; exports, $412,651; reëxports, $9,297, &c.

In addition to the foregoing, the report contains comparative statements showing the number and tonnage of vessels—distinguishing their nationalities—which entered into and cleared from Great Britain in the five months ended May 31, of the respective years 1867, 1868 and 1869; the net receipts in Great Britain from stamp duties during each of the ten years ended March 31, from 1859 to 1868 inclusive; exports from the ports of Quebec and Ontario for the fiscal years 1867 and 1868; exports to the United States and total exports from the several Provinces in the fiscal year, 1868; the value of imports, exports and the amount entered for home consumption; and also the amount of duty collected at each port in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. Summaries of the indirect, in transit and transhipment trade are also given, with an anticipatory statement of the imports, exports and reëxports for June, 1869; all of which, taken in connection with the usual Consular reports and commercial miscellany, invests this report with unusual interest and importance to the mercantile community.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool July 10 and Queenstown July 11, reached this port yesterday. The news she brings is later by one day than that by the *Helvetia*, received Tuesday.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Latest Reference to the Subject in the Parliament of Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on July 8, Mr. GLADSTONE rose and said he wished to appeal to his right honorable friend the member for Tamworth, in whose name a notice stood on the paper for to-morrow evening, to the effect that he meant to call attention to the recent negotiations between the Government of this country and that of the United States, and to move an address for the papers. He must at the outset thank his right honorable friend for having more than once postponed the motion in consequence of representations made to him on the part of the Government, and a period of the session had now arrived when his right honorable friend was in a position to ask either that they should offer no further impediment to his motion—even in the shape of an appeal to postpone it—or give sufficient reasons why they thought it would not be advisable to bring it forward. One of the grounds on which he was about to appeal to his right honorable friend in the present instance was that, as a general rule, Parliament was not in the habit of discussing matters the negotiations with respect to which were still in progress. Some months ago the important matter in question reached a stage which at first sight appeared to be a cessation of the subject. The Government of the United States brought on that cessation; but Her Majesty's Minister had no reason to believe that the United States Government regarded the question as having been definitely dropped, because *it was known to Her Majesty's Ministers that the Government of the United States thought it desirable that some interval should elapse in reference to the state of feeling in that country, before any negotiations on the subject should be resumed.* He was inclined to think that it was their duty to concur in that sentiment of the Government of the United States. He might also observe that this important subject had not been made a theme of discussion in either of the branches of the Legislature of the United States. He was well aware that a speech of great length was delivered in confidence by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was afterward published by the license of the Senate, but no general debate had been held in the two Houses of the American Legislature on the question. Under these circumstances he felt—and he thought the House would sympathize with him in the feeling—that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers, as it was their anxious desire, to endeavor that nothing might occur to impede the resumption of the negotiations between the two Governments with favorable prospects at the proper time. It therefore became his duty to renew the application he had on former occasions made to the right honorable gentleman, and to request that he would refrain from now asking the House to enter on the general discussion of this case, which was still substantially pending between the two Governments.

Sir H. BULWER—I am placed in a very painful position. I need hardly say it would be most agreeable to me, both on personal and private grounds, to yield to any request made to me by my right honorable friend. I trust, however, that I may say without presumption that I am in some degree qualified to have an opinion on this subject, and the doubts which I should otherwise have entertained on such a matter, are in some degree dispelled by the fact that I have hitherto found the views I entertained on American affairs were confirmed by events.

Lord J. MANNERS here rose to order. He said that the right honorable gentleman appeared to be discussing the subject, though there was no question before the House.

The Speaker thought the House would allow to the right honorable gentleman the reasonable latitude of explanation, but in expressing that opinion he felt bound to place an emphasis on the word "reasonable."

Sir H. BULWER continued—Upward of two years ago, in a private conversation with my right honorable friend the member for Buckinghamshire, I stated the manner in which I thought we should manage our American difficulties, and experience has proved that I was not wrong. When my noble friend Lord CLARENDON accepted the appointment he now holds, I ventured to state to him, as the result of my acquaintance with American feelings and the American Constitution, that I did not think a negotiation in London with Mr. JOHNSON would have a fortunate result. I now say, with the same conviction, that *it is unwise to leave our relations with the United States in their present condition. I am for leaving well alone, but not for leaving ill alone.* I do not exaggerate the importance of the speech of Mr. SUMNER, nor the rejection of our treaty, which accompanied it; but that which I think I cannot exaggerate is the importance of allowing the impression to deepen and to harden on either side of the Atlantic that irreconcilable differences exist between two countries which ought not to quarrel, or, if they quarrel, ought to know how to make it up. There are moments, also, when I deem it essential that any doubts or hesitations in diplomacy should be decided by the feelings manifested in this House. These are my views; I cannot say that I do not entertain them; but if the House echoes those which my right honorable friend has expressed, I will not force on it a discussion which it desires to avoid, but leave on it, and on Her Majesty's Government, the responsibility of opinions which I do not partake.

Here the incident terminated.

Postponement of a Discussion Advisable—Reasons for such Postponement.

From the London Times, July 9.

The public will be glad to learn that a debate on the *Alabama* claims, which has been for some time impending in the House of Commons, has been indefinitely postponed. Yesterday Mr. GLADSTONE appealed to Sir HENRY BULWER not to bring forward the motion which stood in his name respecting the recent negotiations between this country and the United States; and Sir HENRY BULWER, in deference to the wishes of the Government and the House, consented, though with some unwillingness. *This decision is in every way satisfactory.* To bring up again the late tedious, troublesome and irritating controversy at the present time could serve no good purpose. The discussion would be most inopportune, both as regards the period of the season and the temper of the House. We may say also the temper of the public on both sides of the Atlantic, for, unless we are much mistaken, there is a general feeling of weariness with the subject, and a belief that if it is ever to be resumed with success *a considerable period must be allowed to intervene.* There has been so much party feeling mixed up with it in America, and so much national feeling lately provoked on this side, that a new negotiation would begin under the most disadvantageous conditions. If then, we can hope little from such a negotiation at present, why should the House of Commons set itself to discuss the subject, and force it again into public notice? To "call attention" to any matter is simply a means of forcing the Government and the leading members of the House into an expression of their opinions. It also marks out a subject for revived agitation in the Press and in society. These are just the things which it is desirable to avoid. *We have had too much of Ministers committing themselves to this view or that, and, as for general discussion, it has already proved an obstacle to the settlement.*

A debate in the House of Commons could be useful only in case Parliament either disapproved the conduct of the Queen's Ministers, or desired to instruct them for future negotiation. The former supposition is out of the question. *Parliament has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which both the late and the present Foreign Secretaries treated with the American Minister.* The only charge we have ever heard brought against either, is that they have been too yielding, and that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, under an effusive exterior, possessed a diplomatic craft that was more than a match for his opponents. But whatever may have been the concession on our side, it is not likely that the House of Commons would advise their withdrawal. The House would have approved the treaty if the Americans had accepted it, and not even Sir HENRY BULWER, so far as we can learn, desires to cast any blame on the Government. Nor is the House prepared to lay down any plan of negotiation for the future. It would be most imprudent, not to say unconstitutional, for Parliament to anticipate the discussions which the Queen's Government may have with foreign Powers, and to direct that such or such principles shall be maintained. In these matters the initiative belongs to Government, which is brought into actual relations with the representatives of foreign States, and has to consider the various arguments that may be presented by them. Both as regards the past and the future, therefore, the interference of the House of Commons would be without advantage. The debate would be but a wordy and wandering conversation, in which, perhaps, a Minister might be tempted to say more than he intended or than would be expedient; but which must end in Parliament leaving everything, as it is now, in the hands of the Government.

Another reason for declining discussion is that a due regard to *our own national dignity forbids us to approach the American Government on these questions.* Public opinion on this subject may be taken to be completely unanimous. It is needless for us to recapitulate the history of the late treaty. No Englishman with the slightest sense of what is due to his own country could, after reading the correspondence presented to Parliament, advise that we should initiate a new negotiation. The treaty was nothing more nor less than an American treaty, made, altered and realtered by Messrs. SEWARD and JOHNSON. The machinery, the place of meeting, the terms of settlement originated with the American Cabinet, and were assented to by this country. The treaty was rejected; and it is notorious that the rejection was influenced *as much by party antipathies as by any discontent with its provisions.* Sir HENRY BULWER tells us that, upward of two years ago, in conversation with Mr. DISRAELI, he gave advice as to the conduct of the *Alabama* negotiation, and that on the accession of Lord CLARENDON to office, he stated to him, as the result of his acquaintance with American feeling and the American Constitution, that he did not think a negotiation in London with Mr. JOHNSON would have a fortunate result. If Sir HENRY BULWER meant that the then Secretary of State and his Envoy were not sufficiently in union with the dominant party in Congress to carry through a great negotiation, he was correct in his anticipations. The treaty was probably foredoomed from the beginning, and would have met with the same fate whatever its provisions. But this gives all the more reason that the British Government should maintain a dignified position, and not make new offers when a recent and well-considered settlement has been set aside in some measure by party influence.

Mr. GLADSTONE is sufficiently courteous when he speaks of the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Ministers that nothing may occur to impede the resumption of negotiations between the two Governments with favorable prospects. It may be that the United States Government does not "regard the question as having been definitely dropped," and that it "thinks it desirable that some interval should elapse in reference to the state of feeling in that country before any negotiation on the subject be renewed." But when one settlement has been defeated, and a new demand is suspended over our heads for an indefinite period, with the intimation that it will be made at last, the best demeanor is one of reserve and silence. Certainly we shall be ready to listen to any proposals made by the American Government on the *Alabama* claims, or any other subject, but there is no necessity to obtrude our desire to receive it favorably, and to concede pretty much whatever may be asked. The display of such a temper is likely to increase the demands of our opponents, and thus, indeed, to lessen the chances of a satisfactory result. The best course, we repeat, is to remain perfectly inactive in this matter, neither offering negotiation nor displaying an uneasy haste that it shall be offered by the American Government. When Mr. MOTLEY thinks that the feeling on his own side of the ocean is such that a treaty consistent with the honor of England will satisfy the Americans, he may address the Queen's Government for new negotiations. *But it is right the world should know that only such a treaty would have a chance of acceptance.* There is nothing we desire more than to live in peace and good will with a nation that speaks our language, and is in so many ways akin to ourselves. But there is now less than ever any disposition to sacrifice the interests and dignity of the country for the satisfaction of unjust pretensions; and the public will not approve any such eagerness to negotiate as may seem to forebode weakness when the negotiation comes.

In the United States themselves we are gratified to perceive that moderate views on the controversies arising out of the war are more prevalent. The endeavor to make hostility to England part of a political programme has everywhere failed. The doctrines of Mr. SUMNER were declared to be the platform of a great party, and to embody the inevitable demands of the nation. Mr. SUMNER is now abandoned by everybody, and at last it is said that he abandoned himself. The Republican Party, though still demanding more loudly than their opponents compensation for the misdeeds of the *Alabama*, have gradually allowed the question of the Queen's neutrality proclamation to drop out of sight, and we may hope that this point, on which Mr. SUMNER chiefly dwelt in his criticisms on the treaty, will in time be tacitly abandoned. This favorable change has been produced by the discovery that there is a point beyond which England will not make concessions, and *this resolve is not likely to be shaken.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Significance, from an English Standpoint, of the Virginia Elections.

From the London Star, July 10.

We suppose it is quite certain, and the Virginian news confirms the view, that in any circumstances the South will for a long time be opposed to the Northern Republicans. Party and personal feeling drives the leaders into opposition, and on such points of difference the rank and file will be even more earnest than the leaders. The Republicans will obviously be at a disadvantage in influencing the South, as the party through whose agency the South was overcome. We need not be surprised, then, at reconstructed Virginia casting its vote for the Conservative Party. It is quite intelligible, too, that a large number of the negroes, if the telegram does not misinform us, should cast their vote on the same side. In any free Southern election something like this must happen. Opinions go by persuasion and favor, and not by reasoning, wherever there are large masses in action; and the negroes fresh from slavery, remarkable as has been their display of political intelligence, must be largely swayed by the whites who live among them, who know them, and to whom they have been accustomed to look up. *We doubt, however, whether the Southern vote will continue steadily Democratic;* this would almost mean the permanent estrangement of the South from the Union to which it is held. A majority of 20,-000 in Virginia, considering its population, does not imply even now an overwhelming opinion on one side. The governing party in the Union is still able to maintain a fight and even return two negro Radicals to Congress. If this can be the state of opinion a very few years after the war, it is at least possible that change of circumstances and of social institutions, and the lapse of time, may disintegrate the majority. As new questions arise, and the old watchwords get out of date, *the minority which is most in harmony with the new circumstances is likely enough to be the growing party.*

It is this last question which is perhaps the most important with reference to the Southern future. The important feature of the revival of Southern prosperity is the acceptance by the people of the social system of the North. There are too many testimonies to leave any doubt of this fact. For good or for evil, as they say, the Southerners are accepting the abolition of slavery as the basis of their industrial life. No other course, indeed, was left open, the precautions of the North being too stringent to prevent the immediate revival of slavery, and a single generation of freedom being enough to make the revival impossible. Still, the cordial acceptance of the inevitable might have been long delayed. As it is, the Southerners are now making the best of the case, and plowing, sowing and reaping with all the energy in the world. In spite, also, of some contradictory statements as to negro idleness, they are mostly well satisfied with the results, even talking of the abolition of slavery as a good riddance. To quote the private letter of a gentleman which we published some days since: "The slave-owners tell you, with the most brazen faces, that they are better now than they were before. One large slaveowner said to me, 'The Yankees whipped us out of slavery, but they could not whip us into it again.' Another told me he grew larger crops with twenty-five free negroes than he had done with seventy-five slaves. They have found out already that the rebellion was economically a blunder." The question is whether, with the Northern social system, the South will absorb something of the Northern sentiment, or will retain the antagonism which was produced and was fed by a war for the retention of the opposite system. *There are many signs that the South can hardly preserve its animosity,* but the experiment will be every way a novel one, tried under singular conditions. The elasticity of the State system of the Union gives it an immense attractive force, but it furnishes facilities for attempts at organized secession, which may again prove as tempting as before the late war. Here, in England, our interest in the matter is mostly indirect. We cannot follow without interest the political development of a portion of our own race, but there is, fortunately, no cause left for such fierce excitement as that which accompanied former contests.

ENGLAND AND ASIA.

Discussion of the Central Asian Question in the House of Commons.

In the session of the House of Commons, on July 9, the long-impending discussion of the Central Asian question was raised by Mr. EASTWICK, in a long speech full of geographical and historical details. He drew the conclusion from it that Russia had become predominant as far as Bokhara, but he did not agree with the policy which would meet this by furnishing arms and money to the Afghans. He advocated rather the strengthening of our influence in Persia, and among other measures for this purpose he recommended the loan of English officers to drill the Persian troops, and the transference of our relations to the India Office. He concluded by asking the Government to lay on the table any recent dispatches which have been received.

Sir G. WINGFIELD held that hitherto our policy of non-interference had been the most judicious, and any departure from it would have precipitated an otherwise unnecessary collision. The recent transactions between Lord MAYO and the Ameer of Cabul he disapproves, as likely to be the commencement of a rivalry of intrigue between us and the Russians in Afghanistan, and he deprecated very strongly any engagement with that country.

Mr. G. DUFF, after admitting the wisdom of Mr. EASTWICK's recommendation with regard to Persia, went into as long and elaborately geographical a disquisition to prove that Russia had not advanced so near to our frontier as was supposed. The idea of Russia invading India he treated as preposterous, and the dealings with SHERE ALI had nothing about them of the character of sale and purchase attributed to them. The policy to which the Indian Government looked for security was to promote peace among all our neighbors, to strengthen our northwest frontier, to foster our trade with Central Asia, and to make our rule in India not only beneficent, but sympathetic.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE highly approved the discussion, for there ought to be no mystery about our policy in this matter, which was not Central Asian, but purely Indian. He was decidedly in favor of keeping out of all entangling alliances, and particularly out of the imbroglio of Afghan politics; but the advances of Russia had been forced on her by the anarchy of the States in front of her, and to strengthen Afghanistan would be to deprive Russia of any temptation to interfere in its affairs. He agreed with Mr. DUFF, that our best security was to promote peace and order among our neighbors, and to admit the natives of India as far as possible to a share in the government of their country.

Mr. GLADSTONE summed up the discussion by remarking that it would be useful in showing that the policy of England was to rule her subject countries in the manner most beneficial to them. He assured the House that Lord MAYO's interview with SHERE ALI did not involve anything in the nature of an engagement, and also that Russia had expressed an opinion that Afghanistan should be regarded as a neutral zone between her own and British influence.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Gathering of the Alumni—Class Reunions and Festivities—Reception by the Professors—Obituary Record of the Past Year—Collegiate Notes and Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

A goodly number of "sons of Yale" have assembled here to-day from all parts of the land. They have come to revive old associations, to meet the friends of former years and to enjoy many a delightful hour at their Alma Mater.

The exercises have been of their usual interest and the number of Alumni present is up to that of former years.

First on the programme of the day was the Alumni meeting, which assembled in the Graduates' Hall at 9:30 o'clock. Hon. ASHAEL HUNTINGTON, of Salem, Mass., Class of 1819, was elected Chairman, and CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of New-York, Secretary. Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT, President of the Illinois College, and a graduate of Yale, offered the opening prayer.

The Chairman, in a few remarks, welcomed the Alumni, and hoped that the sons of Yale would never forget their parent, and would recollect her in their wills if not in their lives. He himself had come here for repose, but a Professor had told him that he must preside, and he remembered that when a Professor ordered, fifty years ago, there was no declining. Coming back to his Alma Mater after an absence of fifty years, he met only two members of his class.

The obituary record was next read by the Secretary.

The whole number of deaths reported this year is 76, and the average age of the academical graduates is 61½ years.

Of the deceased, from the academical department, 28 were lawyers, 17 clergymen, 8 physicians, 7 teachers and professors, 8 in business and 1 editor.

The surviving graduates of the last century are: Class of 1794, Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, Utica, N. Y. Class of 1796, TIMOTHY BISHOP, Esq., New-Haven. Class of 1797, Rev. CHARLES GOODRICH, Penn Yan, N. Y. Class of 1800, Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Providence, R. I.

Prominent among those who have died are Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Mr. RICHARD C. MORSE, of the New-York *Observer*; Judge WILLIAM JESSUP, of Montrose, Penn.; Ex-Governor HENRY DUTTON, of New-Haven; Dr. N. B. IVES, of New-Haven; SIMEON COLTON, of Randolph County, N. C.

The meeting being thrown open to speeches from the Alumni, Mr. TURNER, (Class of '19,) Dr. BISHOP, of Maryland; Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE, of Hartford; Professor WASHBURNE, of Harvard; President CASWELL, of Brown University; Rev. Mr. DULLES, Rev. F. W. FISK, Hon. W. E. ROBINSON and others responded briefly to the call of their names. The remarks of these gentlemen were both serious and humorous, and were well received. No formal addresses are expected at these meetings, and none were made.

A resolution was adopted appointing Professor NOAH PORTER, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, C. J. STILLE, ALPHONSO TAFT and Rev. F. W. FISK a Committee to inquire whether any alteration was necessary in the constitution of Yale College, and if so, to amend or modify that instrument so that the Alumni should have a voice in the selection of a part of the members of the College Corporation. This subject has received considerable attention recently from the President of the College and others, and may be considered more fully and generally hereafter. Many graduates are of the opinion that they should have some voice in the management of the university which they help to support.

Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, member of Congress from Massachusetts, was then introduced, and he delivered the annual oration before the Society of the Alumni. His subject was: "The New Fields and Opportunities of Duty Opening to Educated Men." He believed that new thoughts and new actions are necessary to carry out the problems of the day. Old things are passing away; a development and change in the life of the nation is going on, and the requirements of a Government made for three millions cannot be the same in a Government of forty millions. The work for educated men is the more vast and laborious. The schools and colleges in the land, he said, were so many citadels of defence and protection to our country, while the platform was a strength that would yet long support the true interest of the nation. At the conclusion of this address the meeting adjourned.

In the afternoon the Art Gallery was thrown open, where the Professors and instructors received the graduates, and an hour or more was spent in introductions and social conversation. This is a new feature in Commencement exercises, and was generally appreciated. Old Alumni can here become acquainted with recent graduates, and also meet the College officers in a body.

The trustees of the Peabody Museum, at their recent meeting, decided to take immediate steps toward building it next year. The work has been delayed by the high price of material, and the necessity, according to the terms of the gift, of having it fire-proof. When completed the Museum will be the largest in the country.

Upward of 60,000 specimens have been added to the collection during the last year.

It is announced to-day that two Professors have been elected for the Department of Fine Arts. The choice has fallen on Mr. DANIEL C. EATON, of New-York, for Professor of "The History and Criticism of the Art of Design," and on Mr. JOHN W. WEIR, the well-known artist, for Professor of Painting and Drawing. This gentleman is the son of the artist WEIR, who is instructor in that department at West Point.

At the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society this morning, the following appointments were made for next year: Orator, Dr. McCOSH, of Princeton; Substitute, Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, of New-York; Poet, Mr. JAMES K. LOMBARD, of Bridgeport; Substitute, Rev. J. N. TARBOX, of Boston.

To-night the annual class meetings are held. The Class of 1819 celebrate their fiftieth commencement with only four members. The Class of 1866 presents the "silver cup" to its first boy. The honored recipient is the youthful son of C. C. CHATFIELD, who graduated in that year. Mr. W. W. FARNAM will present the gift on behalf of the class. Other meetings are held by the classes of 1829, 1839, 1844, 1849, 1854, 1859, 1863, with due festivities.

The day closes with the Oration and Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society this evening. The former will be delivered by Hon. EMORY WASHBURNE, and the latter by Mr. EDWARD R. SILL, (Class of 1861,) of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Celebration the Centennial—The Special Exercises of the Day—Address of Judge Chase.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 21.

The centennial of Dartmouth College has been celebrated here to-day with great spirit and enthusiasm. The occasion has gathered together from all parts of this country, and even from beyond the sea, a great multitude of Alumni, and the day has been spent most delightfully in the public exercises, in the exchange of fraternal greetings and the renewal of old friendships, freshened and invigorated by their return to the fondly-remembered scenes of youthful struggles and triumphs. The weather, until late in the afternoon, proved most auspicious, a gentle rain during the night having laid the dust, while a friendly veil of clouds shielded the crowd from the burning rays of the Midsummer sun.

A procession of the Alumni was formed at 10 o'clock, and headed by the Germania Band, marched to a large tent on the Common capable of holding about 3,000 persons, which was soon densely packed by the graduates and friends of the College, including many ladies. The chair was occupied by Chief Justice CHASE, the President of the Alumni Association, and on his left and right sat the officers of the College and the distinguished men mentioned in the dispatches yesterday, with many others, among whom were Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Daniel Clark, Governor Stearns and Ex-Governor Smythe, of New-Hampshire; Hon. J. S. Redfield and Hon. E. S. Tobey, of Boston.

President SMITH delivered a very appropriate address of welcome, in the course of which he referred to some of the eminent men present, and among others to General SHERMAN, who sat at his right hand, of whom he said:

"Hail, also to the Chieftain, the renowned leader of his country's forces, who three years ago, in one of his masterly flank movements, took possession of our hearts, and who comes now just to inspect the captured works."

This felicitous allusion to the great General called forth the most rapturous plaudits from the enthusiastic crowd. President BROWN, of Hamilton College, then read an exceedingly interesting and valuable historical address, which was finely delivered, and held the rapt attention of the vast audience from the first and until the last.

It was expected that Ex-President LORD would also speak, but his recent accident confines him to his chamber, greatly to the regret of the many graduates, nearly half of all the Alumni of the College having received their diplomas from his hands.

The exercises of the morning were concluded by the singing of an original ode, written by Dr. JOHN ORDRONAUX, of the Class of 1850, after which a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the tent was again crowded to overflowing, and yet fell far short of accommodating the great multitude anxious to come within hearing distance of the speakers. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining order, but at length a measure of silence was secured, and Judge CHASE opened the exercises as follows:

Brethren of the Alumni, friends and ladies, always included under the name of friends: The order of exercises for this afternoon provides for wise speeches, in which all the relations of almost all the branches of science to this centennial anniversary and to the College are to be discussed, each speaker being limited to fifteen minutes. I find that the President of the Alumni (the Chief Justice) is expected to make some introductory observations. As I happen to be that individual, I shall proceed to discharge the duty assigned me. I need not repeat the words of welcome which have been so felicitously uttered by the President of this College, nor need I recite its history, which has been admirably laid before you this morning by Professor and President BROWN. One hundred years ago the charter of the College was promulgated in the then Province of New-Hampshire. The College ante-dates the Republic. It was promulgated under royal authority by our right trusty and well-beloved JOHN WENTWORTH, the Governor of the Province. JOHN WENTWORTH is represented here to-day by a descendant of the same name, now an honored citizen of Illinois. [Applause.] As his ancestors excelled in personal merit and in position, so the present JOHN towers by a whole head above the entire Fellowship of the Alumni. [Applause.] The interests of the College were first represented in England by Rev. JAMES WHITTAKER, attended by an Indian minister, SAMSON OCCUM. The Indian minister has gone, and so far as I am able to find, has left no descendant; but Mr. WHITTAKER survives in the person of my honored friend, Judge WHITTAKER, of New-Orleans, who now sits upon this platform, and President WHEELOCK is here represented in the direct line by our respected friend and brother, JOHN WHEELOCK ALLEN. These, the founders of the institution, are here in the persons of their descendants to note with us the wonderful changes which time has wrought in a hundred years. No one can fail to be impressed by those changes. When the College was organized the third GEORGE was new to the British Throne. Under the great Empress CATHERINE, Russia was prosecuting that career of aggrandizement, then recently begun, which is even now menacing British empire in the East. Under LOUIS XV., of France, that wonderful literary movement was in progress, which prepared sympathetic enthusiasm, for liberty for America, and at length overthrew, for a time, monarchy in France. China and Japan were wholly outside the modern community of nations. A hundred years have passed, and what a new order has arisen. Great Britain has lost an empire and gained other empires in Asia and Australia, and extends her dominion around the globe. France, so great in arts and arms, has seen an empire rise and fall and another empire arise, in which a wise and skillful ruler is seeking to reconcile personal supremacy with democratic ideas. Russia, our old friend, seems to withdraw, at present at least, her eager gaze from Constantinople, and seeks to establish herself on the Pacific Coast and in Central Asia. China sends one of our citizens, Mr. BURLINGAME, as an Embassy throughout the world to establish peaceful, commercial and international relations with all the civilized Powers. Japan, too, awakes to the necessity of a more liberal policy, and looks toward partnership in modern civilization. Who, seeing this, and reflecting on the manifold agencies by which this in the Old World, and the prodigious movement in the New—which I cannot even glance at—have been accomplished, can help exclaiming in the language of the first message which was sent over the wires in America: "What hath God wrought!" [Loud applause.] And, my friends, how great a part has this College, ante-dating, as I have just said, the Republic, played in all the enterprises of America? It has been well said of it that every quarter of the globe knows the graduates of Dartmouth. Every State in the Union certainly is familiar with their names and their works, and the influence which they exert is the influence of this College. What an insignificant beginning was that which has been described to-day! What splendid progress, how great the present, and who can predict the future? Ninety-eight classes of young men have already gone forth from this institution. Who can measure the religious, the moral, the intellectual, the political influence which they have exerted. Great names like those of WEBSTER and CHOATE rise at once to memory. But I refer more particularly to the mighty influence exerted by the vast number unrecognized upon the theatre of national reputation, which the College has sent into all the spheres of activity and duty. When we think of the vast movement for good which has originated here and is now in unchecked progress, and must extend beyond all limits of conception. I cannot help feeling that it is a great and precious privilege to be in some sort identified as a graduate of this College. It does not diminish my satisfaction that other graduates of other American Colleges can say the same thing. It increases rather that satisfaction, glad and thankful that my name is on the list of those who, educated here, have endeavored to do something for their country and their kind. I rejoice that under our beneficent institutions, legions of Americans have the same or greater cause for gladness and thankfulness.

After some remarks to the graduating class, the Chief-Justice said: "And let me add, my brethren of the Alumni, a practical word to you. We celebrate to-day the founding of our college. We come here to testify our veneration and our affection for our benign Alma Mater. We can hardly think she is a hundred years old, she looks so fresh and so fair. We are sure that many blessed days are before her, but a mother's days are made happy and delightful by the love and faithfulness of her children. Much has been done for this institution recently, much which makes our heart glad. The names of the benefactors of the institution mentioned here to-day, dwell freshly in heart of every graduate, and will live forever, "Between them lives;" but let us remember that while much had been done, much also remained to be done, and let us hope that this year will witness a new movement of earnest, enlightened, and, let me say, just liberality toward the College, especially among the graduates. I use these terms because they describe our duties. I wish that every graduate may feel that the college is indeed, and in a most true and noble sense his mother, and to remind you of filial obligations.

In conclusion the Chief Justice said: I am very glad to meet you here. I partake your joys in this great congregation of the Alumni, in the meeting of classmate with classmate, of pupils with instructors, of friends with friends. Let the gladness and the gratitude with which we come together be changed as we part into resolves of earnest devotion to the best interests of our benignant mother in the future, so that the second centennial shall as much exceed the fulfillment of the present as the present exceeds the feebleness and apparent insignificance of the days of small things which we commemorate.

Judge CHASE was followed by Hon. Ira Perley, Hon. Daniel Clark, Richard D. Kimball, Judge Barrett, George Kent, and Senator Patterson.

During the reading of the poem Hanover was visited by one of the most violent storms ever known in this section, when the President stated the remainder of the anticipated address must be omitted, but they would be printed with the proceedings.

The Benediction was pronounced by President SMITH.

A reception in honor of General SHERMAN at the house of Senator PATTERSON closed the proceedings of the day.

Prizes of the Baltimore Festival.

The splendid Grand Knabe Pianos given as prizes by the Saengerbund at the Baltimore Festival were duly presented to the victorious Societies, the Liederkranz and the Hoboken Quartet Club, who are in ecstacies with their magnificent appearance and superb musical excellence. The cases are of rosewood most beautifully marked, evidently of veneers selected specially out of many thousand logs, and, which is not always the case, the harmonie is worthy of the mechanic. Faultless in an uniform richness of tone, of extraordinary brilliance and great sonorousness, these Grands are unquestionably the finest instruments ever issued from a factory, and well deserve the lavish encomiums which have been heaped upon them by the amateurs and artists who have seen them. They are at present in the care of BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway, the general agents for the Knabe Company, where they will probably remain for a short time.—*Tribune.*

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Municipal Ring; A Democratic View of the Machine; Possible Mutiny in the Tammany Camp; The German vs. The Irish Element; More Daniels Coming to Judgment; Scramble for the Police and District Court Benches—The Recent Attacks Upon Marshal Barlow; Views of an Albany Newspaper—Tennessee; The Senter Movement and its Results; The New Coalition with the Democracy; Where Liberal Republicans are Found in the Present Canvass; Suffrage Not the Only Issue—Broome County Politics; A Glance at the Situation; Candidates and their Prospects—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa; The Platform and the Nominees—The Ohio State Temperance Convention; The Resolutions and the State—Steuben County; Is Office-Seeking Dishonorable? The Senatorial Nominations; Politics Generally—The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania; General Hancock's Letter of Withdrawal—Republican Organization; The Party in the City and the State; Mismanagement of the Leaders—Virginia; The Late Election and its Significance; The Result of a Grand Republican Victory—Miscellaneous Matters.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Farmers' Club; Proceedings of the Last Meeting; Brief Talk About Quinces; Laying Drain Tiles; Kansas Correspondence; How to Cure Hay; Combined Scarifier, Cultivator and Wheel-Hoe; Propagation of Brook Trout; Minor Topics—Speculations in Grain; "Corners" and their Consequences; Undue Inflation; A Suicidal Policy—Proceedings of the Fruit Growers' Club—Cutting Off Cows' Tails—Fattening Sheep—The Fresh-water Aquarium—More About Making Hay—Pacific Fruit at the East—Crops in the West.

RAILROAD DISASTER.—Another Frightful Collision on the Erie Railroad; An Engine and Four Cars Wrecked and Destroyed; Five Passengers Burned Alive, and a Large Number Injured; List of the Killed and Wounded; Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Continental Summary; Opening of the Legislative Session in France; Press Prosecutions; Bribery and Corruption; How Government Candidates are Elected—Spain and the United States—Great Britain; Financial Condition of the Kingdom—Iceland; Rumored Plan for Its Annexation to the United States—Latest Cable Dispatches from All Parts of the Old World.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Proposed New Ferry; Mr. James Fisk's Plan of an East and North River Ferry Line; The Experiment to be Tried—Surprise of Counterfeiters; Arrest of Workmen and Seizure of Their Apparatus—Arrest of Fugitives; The Ocean Cable as a Detective—Murder in Hoboken; A Mutilated Corpse Found in the Water; Arrest of Suspected Parties—Police Changes in New-York.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—Latest Dispatches and Letters from the Island—Rout of the Fillibusters; Invasion of Ryan's Camp on Gardiner's Island; One Hundred and Twenty Men Captured by the Marines; The Captives Sent to Fort Lafayette; The Narrows Still Blockaded.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The American Tract Society of Boston; An Important Meeting of the Society; The Question of Union; Suggested Disbandment of the Society; Report of the Committee—A Chinese Sunday School in San Francisco; Remarks of two Chinamen—Bishop Huntington and the Onondaga Indians.

SCIENTIFIC.—List of Patents Recently Granted, with minute description of each, being an interesting and valuable reference for inventors.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—The New Massachusetts Liquor Law and Its Effects; What the People Want—Temperance Insurance Proposed to the People.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Difficulties of the Democracy—Progress of Reconstruction; the Mississippi and Texas Elections—The Names "Rebel" and "Traitor"—Minor Topics.

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Vermont Spring Water.—Fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st.

MARRIED.

FELT—WHEELWRIGHT.—On Wednesday, July 21, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, EDWIN M. FELT to MARY D., daughter of Washington Wheelwright, all of this City.

WALLACE—WARE.—At Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 7, by Rev. Mr. Wortman, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Max Schwerin, Esq., WILLIAM WALLACE to JENNIE H. WARE, all of New-York City.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Tuesday, July 20, of cholera infantum, A. W. SPIES, son of Wm. E. and Mary Barnes, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 50 East 21st-st., on Thursday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

BRECK.—At Bristol, Penn., on Sunday, July 18, GEORGE BRECK, Esq., in the 88th year of his age.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at Oyster Bay Cove, on Tuesday, July 20, Mrs. PHEBE BAKER, beloved wife of Henry C. Baker, and daughter of Henry and Matilda Dunphy.

Funeral on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Oyster Bay Cove.

BRIANT.—In Albany, on Wednesday, July 21, SARAH M., wife of I. F. S. Briant, formerly of Brooklyn.

The remains will be interred in Springfield, N. J., on Friday, July 23. Train leaves Barclay-st., New-York, at 11:30 A. M.

BUCKLEY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, July 21, VALERIA VAN BEIL, daughter of John and the late Mary Josephine Buckley, aged 5 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

COGSWELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, July 20, EDWARD WORTH COGSWELL, son of William J. and Alma C. Cogswell, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, and at 4½ o'clock from Grace Church, Jamaica.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 21, FREDERICK BENEDICT FULLER, infant son of Frederick A., Jr., and Cornelia L. Fuller.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, July 23, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his grandfather, B. B. Benedict, No. 48 Monroe-place.

HERRICK.—On Wednesday, July 21, JOHN MEIGS, youngest son of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 9 months and 15 days.

Funeral on Thursday, 22 inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence, No. 15 East 39th-st.

MAGEE.—At Manchester, England, on Wednesday, June 30, Mr. WALTER MAGEE, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place on Friday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

QUACKENBUSH.—On Wednesday, July 21, SARAH McLAREN, wife of Abraham Quackenbush, aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 231 East 20th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, July 19, WILLIAM H. SMITH, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams') corner of 24th-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Monday, July 19, SPENCER EDWARD, youngest child of James T. and Juliet Deming Smith.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 5 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 201 East 15th-st.

TIMPSON.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, July 20, after a short illness, LOUIS WATERMAN, youngest son of Jared A. and Marie H. Timpson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Fordham-av., opposite 3d-st., Morrisania, on Thursday, July 22, at 3 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—In New-York, on Wednesday morning, NETTIE, only daughter of Elias H. and Elizabeth Underhill, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 235 East 17th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

WARD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 20, IRENE, infant daughter of Theodore and Rebecca H. Ward.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 7 Lewis-place, Brooklyn, E. D.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, July 20, at Springtown, N. J., ANNA WHEELOW, daughter of Freeman Wood.

Funeral at Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,573 New-York Post-Office.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending July 24, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 M. and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:40; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhoea, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 1 O'CLOCK:

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, 1869.

CONTENTS:

PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Japanese Artists at Work.—Dignitaries and Suitors.—Officer, in Rain Coat.—High Priest, in Full Costume.—Lady's Maid.—Mother and Son.—Bride and Bridesmaid.—Merchant's Family.—Bettos, or Grooms, in Full Costume.—A Kango.—Beheading.—A Picnic.—Singing Girls.—Doctor of Medicine.—Coolie, in Full Dress.—Merchant, in Winter Dress.—Female Winter Dress.—Japanese Temple.—Bronze Image at Daibootz.—Female Hair-Dresser.—The Tycoon, in Court Dress.—Japanese Wrestler.—An Ichiboo.—Kite-Flying.—Prince Satsuma, the Prime Minister, and Admiral King.
THE NEW THEORY OF HEAT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Eolipile.—Hot-Air Machine.—Section of the Machine.—Joule's Apparatus.
BETROTHAL.
SOUTH-COAST SAUNTERINGS IN ENGLAND. (*Saunter IV.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Harmony Hall.—Earl of Bute.—Marquis of Bute.—Gypsies.—William Gilpin.—Boldre Church.—Robert Owen.—G. J. Holyoake.—William Allingham.—Lymington.—St. Thomas' Church, Lymington.—Robert Southey.—Southey's Cottage.
A BRAVE LADY. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Doctor at Home.—Mrs. Scanlan's Scruples.
DRAW YOUR CONCLUSIONS.
THE GRAVES AT NEWPORT.
HETTY'S LIBERAL EDUCATION.
SLAVERY IN PALACES.
A PEEP AT FINLAND.
REMINISCENCES OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
A WONDER.
MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. By JUSTIN McCARTHY.
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CHAPTER XXIII. A Defeat.
CHAPTER XXIV. Christina's Intervention.
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BORROWED BAGGAGE.
CAN WE FORETELL THE WEATHER?
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Register of the Thermometer.—Self-Registering Wind-Vane.—Register of the Wind.—Self-Registering Rain-Gauge.—Register of the Rain.—Self-Registering Thermometer.
THE NEW HOME.
AUGUST DAYS.
THE NEW TIMOTHY. PART IX.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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NEW-ENGLANDER.
CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER.

ART. I. THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE. President Woolsey, Yale College.
ART. II. THE AMERICAN COLLEGES AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. Professor Noah Porter, Yale College.
ART. III. ROMANISM. Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven.
ART. IV. FORGERY IN POLEMICS: THE SECRET INSTRUCTIONS OF THE JESUITS. Rev. L. W. Bacon, Williamsburg, N. Y.
ART. V. MORAL RESULTS OF ROMANISM. Rev. L. W. Bacon, Williamsburg, N. Y.
ART. VI. THE ALABAMA QUESTION. President Woolsey, Yale College.
ART. VII. NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Price of single copies, $1; subscription for a year, $3. For sale by the American News Company, Nassau-st., New-York, or address, with stamp, WM. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Tuesday was quite a gala day for the country buyers. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, the very popular and successful auctioneers, who have this season made an enviable reputation from the excellent management and satisfactory results of the numerous sales committed to their care, on that day even surpassed themselves, and finished one of the most complete and perfect sales yet made. The property, situated at West Islip, and belonging to Mr. M. H. KEITH, was, of itself, very attractive. The accompaniments were not less so. The day was cool, clear and pleasant, and the attendance, as might be expected from the limited and judicious distribution of tickets, eminently respectable. The train, composed of eight of the elegant cars of the South Side Railroad, moved off promptly and landed the passengers at the grounds in good season. The comfortable cars, courteous employes, and smooth, easy, riding track were freely spoken of, and as buyers of suburban lots are considerably influenced by the means of communication offered them, this sale was benefited by the agreeableness of the ride. Alighting from the cars, a liberal lunch was found ready and waiting for the excursionists. The manner of serving it was very excellent, the auctioneer giving it his personal attention. The ladies were helped first, then the gentlemen; there was no confusion nor disturbance. There was abundance for all, and it was enjoyed in a quiet, sensible way, very pleasant to observe. After, perhaps, an hour had been passed in discussing the solid and fluid comforts, Mr. JOHNSON commenced his work. The people, satisfied and interested, gathered about him, and, after making one of his entertaining and characteristic speeches, and reading the terms of sale, he put up the first lot. The bidding was brisk from the commencement to the close; about two hundred lots were knocked down at prices ranging from $60 to $200 each, amounting in the aggregate to about $16,000. The property sold is in an excellent neighborhood. Near to it Mr. E. B. LITCHFIELD has erected a very elegant residence, supplied with almost all the conveniences of a city house. His stables, carriage-house, barns, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and excellently arranged. The horses, cleanly groomed and in fine condition, were greatly admired by the gentlemen who visited him. The grounds are spacious and laid out in excellent taste, and one or two well-stocked trout ponds complete about as comfortable and perfect an establishment as can be found near this City. Mr. SELAH C. SMITH, an old resident of Babylon and an accomplished host, to whom a large number of ladies and gentlemen are indebted for more than ordinary care and attention, was one of the most popular men of the day. His jolly, smiling face and rotund and evidently well-cared-for paunch, suggested all sorts of good things, while the merry twinkle of his eye, as he served up a dish of eels, cooked goodness knows how, but certainly as eels were never cooked before, or some old-fashioned clam fritters, or other equally toothsome dish, was perfectly irresistible. He is well worth finding out and cultivating. Major O. F. OATMAN, he of rink celebrity, well known and very popular among our young people, and the lovers of good skating, was also on hand as lively as a kitten, caring for all, lending a helping hand everywhere, and contributing in no small degree to the day's enjoyment. Several other gentlemen interested themselves as much as they could if the sale had been their own. The day was in every way an extremely agreeable one. The excursionists returned to the City about 7 o'clock in excellent spirits, thoroughly satisfied, and unanimously voting the sale to be all the owner and auctioneers had announced their determination to make it, viz., "the most select excursion of the season."

To-day Mr. LEWIS B. WOOD will sell one hundred and thirty-four building plots in the Second Ward of the City of Bayonne, N. J., near Bergen Point, Hudson County, one of the most delightful and convenient places a New-Yorker could live in, within a short distance of the Central Railroad Depot, and only twenty-five minutes' ride from the foot of Liberty-street, New-York. Twenty-one trains daily stop at this station. A special train will take persons contemplating purchases to this property. Free tickets will be furnished by the auctioneer, at his office, No. 60 Montgomery-street, or by Messrs. E. C. BRAMHALL & SONS, First National Bank Building, Jersey City.

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4 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x100, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10	85
6 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x100, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, each	60
6 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x100, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, each	60
6 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x100, Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, each	60
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x100, Nos. 35, 36, to 42, each	50
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 51 to 58, each	60
6 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x100, Nos. 54 to 60, each	60
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 17 to 74, each	60
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 71 to 82, each	50
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 82 to 90, each	50
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 91 to 98, each	50
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 99 to 106, each	50
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 108 to 114, each	50
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 115 to 122, each	55
8 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 123 to 130, each	50
2 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 131 and 132, each	55
2 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 133 and 134, each	50
2 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 135 and 136, each	50
2 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 137 and 138, each	50
2 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 139 and 140, each	50
2 plots on Fire Island and Norwood avs., 50x150, Nos. 141 and 142, each	50
2 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., Nos. 208 to 210, each	200
1 plot on Norwood-av., No. 211	200
1 plot on Norwood-av., No. 212	200
1 plot on Norwood-av., No. 215	160
1 plot on Norwood-av., No. 217	120
1 plot on Norwood-av., No. 219	120
3 plots on Norwood-av., Nos. 221, 223 and 225, each	140
2 plots on Norwood-av., Nos. 227 and 229, each	140
4 plots on Norwood-av., Nos. 231, 233, 235 and 237, each	160
4 plots on Norwood-av., Nos. 239, 241, 243 and 245, each	120
3 plots on Norwood-av., Nos. 247, 249 and 251, each	120
1 plot on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, No. 252	120
4 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261, each	100
2 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 263 and 265, each	100
2 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 267 and 269, each	105
1 plot on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, No. 271	95
6 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 273 and 283, each	85
6 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 285 to 295, each	85
6 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 297 to 307, each	85
6 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 309 to 315, each	85
6 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 317 to 327, each	75
1 plot on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, No. 329	80
3 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 331 to 335, each	80
3 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 337 to 341, each	75
3 plots on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, Nos. 343 to 347, each	60
1 plot on Norwood and Islip avs., 50x150, No. 349	70

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, w. s., 67 ft. w. of Mitchell-place, 17x80	$25,000
4th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24.2x96.3	30,000
17th-st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	5,250
76th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	22,000
91st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 29.10½x100.8½	5,000
105th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.11	7,000
128th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11	9,000
131st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
141st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 24½, 3 years, per year	$1,860
West 10th-st., No. 202, 4 years, per year	600
East 55th-st., No. 324, 5 years, per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Concord-st., s. s., 80.2 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 50x97	$6,000
East New-York, n. s., 300.1 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 200x300	4,500
Dean-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100	4,000
Hoyt and Warren sts., s. w. corner, 25x100	15,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100	nom.
River and Graham sts., n. e. corner, 22x84x246.4 x7.11x80x84.10x90	2,350
Sumpter-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Hopkinson-av., 25 x100	500
South by the south line of River-st., e. by the centre line of Wythe-av., n. by the north line of Penn-st., and w. by centre line of Classon-av.	1,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	2,250
Wolcott-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100	375
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	2,450
North 1st-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 9th-st., 22x105x22 x100	600
North 2d-st., No. 287, lot and house, (contract)	2,860
39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	250
Green-av., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 37.6 x100	12,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 227.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 25x 100	4,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x 100	5,000
Lafayette-av. and Skillman-st., n. e. corner, 20x 80	5,000
Lafayette-av. and Skillman-st., n. e. corner, 20x 80	6,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 223 ft. w. of Navy-st., 9 in.x 115.11x1 ft.x115.11	nom.
Utica-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 20.7x100	400

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

McNeil-st., s. e., lots Nos. 332, 334 and 335, Smith's map, each 25x90	$600
Chestnut-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Washington-av., 100x100, Nostrand's property	370

Newtown.

Old Penny Bridge road, s. s., adjoining Goswell's, half acre and building	$600
6th-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Central-av., 25x100	250

Hicksville.

Mannetto Hill and New-st., s. e. corner, 5¾ acres, DeLanguillett's	$700

Woodhaven.

Lots Nos. 25 and 26, block No. 26, 126x36.3, Harvey's	$400

Woodside.

1st-st., w. s., lot No. 269, 25x100	$300
Woodside-av., e. s., lot No. 255, 25x100 }	600
Riker-av., s. s., lot No. 271, 25x100 }	

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 5, 7, 8, 6, block No. 134, Coster estate	$18,000
Newark-av., s. s., lot No. 20, block No. 2, Coster estate	11,000
Newark-av., s. s., lot No. 19, block No. 2, Coster estate	11,000
Corner of Ferry and Jackson sts., lots Nos. 11, 12, block No. 7, Coster estate, 50x80	1,300

Hudson City.

Lots Nos. 19 to 27, block No. 150, and blocks Nos. 146, 148, 147, except lots Nos. 12 and 21, and 8 lots on Tonnele-av., block No. 152, except plot on corner of Berkley-place, all on map of property of J. W. Cornelison	$32,500
Lots Nos. 15, 16, block No. 4, Coster estate	500
Lots Nos. 16, 17, block No. 4, Coster estate	735
Lots Nos. 7, 8, block No. 5, map of Chelsea	2,800
Lot No. 23, block No. 2, Bramhall's map	1,400

Jersey City.

North 1st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 25x100	$3,000

Harrison.

2d-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Smith-st., 25x75	$300
2d-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Smith-st., 25x75 }	800
John-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Smith-st., 25x75 }	
2d-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Latham-st., 50x72.9	600

Greenville.

Avenue E, plot No. 22, block No. 6, 2 lots, 50x100, map of Hudson County Land and Improvement Company	$1,110
Plot No. 14, block No. 5, Linden-av., 3 lots, 75x 100, map of Hudson County Land and Improvement Company	1,725
Bergen Point plank road, on line of Newark Bay, 20-100 acre, Currie's property	3,800

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 14, 15, 29, 30, block D, map of Secaucus City, 100x100	$800

Weehawken.

Gregory-av., lot No. 13, map of Mountain Park	—

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE—ON THE WEST side, below 20th-st.; building about 25x100 feet, and large yard, with stable and sheds; boiler, engine, shafting, &c.; heated with steam; very strong building. Apply to J. P. DECKER, No. 44 Murray-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. BARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, A first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-size house. Price $35,000. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 165 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 223 Grand-st.

A FIRM IN GLASGOW OF GOOD position and ample capital are desirous to meet with one in NEW-YORK in a similar position, who would be willing to operate conjointly in importing and exporting PRODUCE for their respective markets. References must be first-class. Address Box No. 16 Post Office, Glasgow.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WEST-chester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET IN BOSTON, in a very nice and central locality, near the Adams House, two square and a front side room, all connected; gas, hot and cold water; bath-room and water closet on same floor; up only one flight; rent $700 per annum. Address ADAMS, No. 4 Hayward-place.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, IN A desirable location, for $1,800 rent, worth $3,000. Furniture must be purchased. Price $1,800. Address M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times Office.*

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—STORE AND HOUSE NO. 489 8th-av., west side, to lease; store 25x75. Inquire of JOHN C. HOWSER, No. 222 6th-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BOULEVARD front with from twelve to fourteen lots in the rear, situated between 59th and 100th sts. Address Box No. 2,308 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LEWIS B. WOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL 134 BUILDING PLOTS, in the Second Ward of the City of Bayonne, near Bergen Point, Hudson County, N. J., on THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869, at 2 P. M., on the ground, within 1,000 feet of Central Railroad Depot. Twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, and as near the City Hall, New-York, as 23d-st., in time. Twenty-one trains daily, each way, stop at this station. Luxuriant cars and best of accommodations. First-class property, none better, streets graded to city grade, walks flagged and trees planted, adjoining fine improvements, churches, schools, stores, &c., &c.

For tickets, free of charge, to and from the property on the day of sale, (or before,) apply to Lewis B. Wood, No. 60 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or to E. C. Bramhall & Sons, First National Bank Building, Jersey City, or Ticket Agent Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. on the day of sale; ten per cent. semi-annually thereafter.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

FARM—FARM AT AUCTION.

A farm of 128¾ acres in the town of Voluntown, Windham County, Eastern Connecticut.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell the above country seat at auction on THURSDAY, the 22d day of July, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Is delightfully situated in the pleasantest section of the State, 3½ miles from Beachdale and 6 miles from Plainfield. A beautiful stream of spring water running through it, the best trout fishing and gunning in the State, and well wooded. For mill sites and manufactories this stream affords great advantages. House (frame) two story and attic, 45x24, with addition 24x16, in good order. A good barn, 30x30, and other outbuildings convenient and spacious. Two good wells of never-failing water. Part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Views of premises, maps, and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-street, N. Y.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 126 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 126 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a

COMPLETE REFINERY,

or well suited for any manufacturing business.

Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell 100 splendid villa plots, each 50x100, on MONDAY, July 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J. For maps, &c., apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., and J. W. MORRIS, Auctioneer, Long Branch, N. J.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

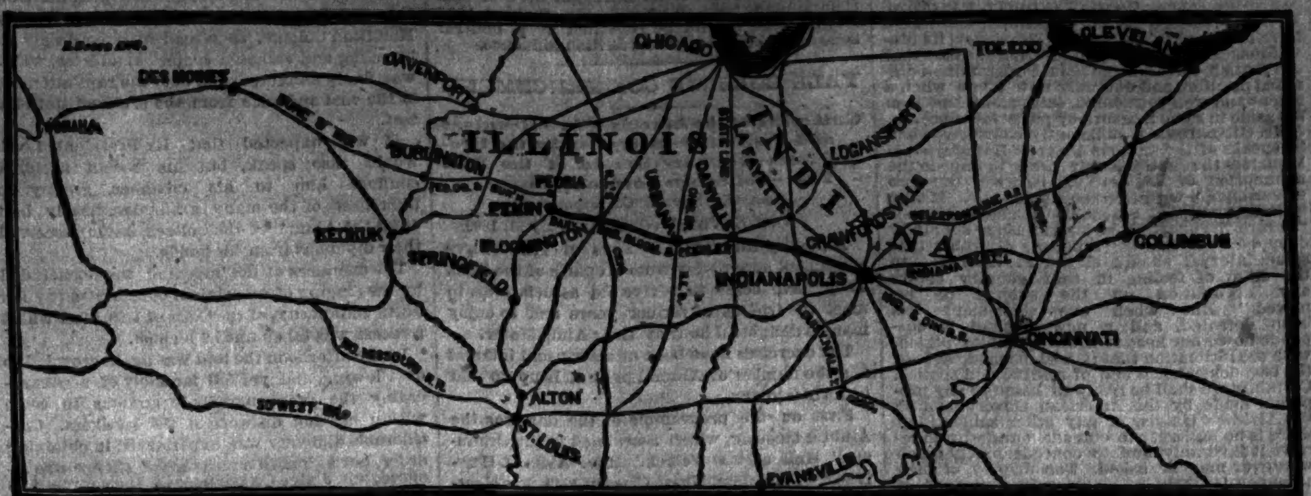
FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York

Coupons Payable April and October,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.



Length of road, 117 5-100 miles from Danville west to Pekin, on the line of the oldest and principal emigrant wagon-road in the State. Total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, less than $18,000 per mile, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

Capital stock, $2,000,000, a large portion of which has already been paid in.

The grading and bridging for the entire line have been completed from funds realized from stock subscriptions, and the track is now ready for the iron, which is being laid as rapidly as possible.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western.

It has also western connections with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and Union Pacific Railroad.

We have been appointed agents for the sale of these bonds, and with great satisfaction, and the utmost confidence, offer them to our customers and investors generally, as a cheap, safe and desirable security. Issued by a road passing through the garden of Illinois, a State renowned for its enormous agricultural productions and rapid increase in wealth and population, and through numerous large manufacturing towns and cities, and having valuable railroad connections, making it a through line, we feel no hesitation in recommending this bond as one of the best investments in the market.

Some idea of the value of railway property in the State may be formed by looking over the statistics of the earnings of all the lines now completed.

The stock of the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this road can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road may not sell as high as either of the above. The Bonds are converted into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired.

We have personally thoroughly examined the road and country along the line, and we stake our reputation in saying no better investment can be made in any First Mortgage Bonds.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, beside the advantage of being free of tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Price 95 and accrued interest, both in currency. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their marketable value in exchange without commission.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York...$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 13th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,[illegible].
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℔ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 288, 289 and 290.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 270, 280, 81, 82 and 83.
$820 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 183, 808, 604 and 605, 144,923, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.

HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 73 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. NEW-YORK CITY DEBT.

DUE IN 1884, 1885, 1886,

FOR SALE THIS WEEK ONLY AT 102¼ PER CENT.

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on THURSDAY, July 29, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity for sale at 95.

We recommend these bonds as the safest and most profitable of any offered. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:

All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their aggregate interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:

First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 26th day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.

Second—Fifty per cent. between the 20th day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.

Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 206 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
H. S. SOUTHMAYD, } Treasurers.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $35,000 ON first-class property, improved, south of Canal-st., near Broadway. H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	120 ¾	120 ¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	120	120 ¼
Coupon, 1881	120 ¾	120 ¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	119 ¾	120 ¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	121 ¾	122	10-40 Regist'd	109	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	122 ¾	123 ¼	10-40 Coupon	110	110 ¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	121 ¾	121 ¾	Gold	135 ¼	135 ⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	121 ¾	122	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107 ¾	107 ¾
5-20 Coupon, '65 Jan. and July	119 ¾	120 ¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	295,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS	795,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,064 46
Assets	$312,064 46

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 209 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. P. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. R. RHOADS, Assistant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH AND NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NORWICH, Conn., July 20, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORwich and New-York Transportation Company have this day declared from the earnings of the Company a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5,) payable July 31, 1869.

The transfer books will close 23d inst., to reopen Aug. 2 next.

C. C. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent, free of tax and payable on demand.

WM. R. MACDIARMID, Sec.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
ASSETS	$245,962 12

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of Government tax.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 49 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (70 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $452,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YERRANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDers' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.

ALSO,

Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 4th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 127 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 28 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 3, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 120 Broadway.

E. S. SMITH, Secretary.

Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARterly Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August.

W. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS B. OAKLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HERRICK, CHARLES K. HERRICK and JAMES K. HERRICK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Herrick, one of the firm of W. & C. K. Herrick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1869.

jy8-law4wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ebenezer Barlow, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of July, 1869.

jy15-law4wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every evening from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, commencing on the 1st of each month.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed, as may be agreed upon, for the full time such deposits remain.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 268 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,)

Will open on MONDAY, July 26.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000,

Free from Government Tax.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Costar
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harms,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James S. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Bookhorn,	August R. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Ridabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lassing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

Six per Cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000 commencing on the first day of every month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES G. BENNETT,
MAYER EHRMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of hospital furniture and appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:

3,000 tin basins, 3,000 iron bedsteads, 3,000 delf bowls, 500 leather buckets, 500 wooden buckets, 10,000 tin cups, 2,500 delf dishes, assorted, 15,000 knives and forks each, 2,000 litters, 800 delf pitchers, 4,000 delf plates, 400 delf teapots, 500 saltcellars, 1,200 razors and strops, 1,800 spittoons, 10,000 tablespoons, 5,000 teaspoons, 50 mess chests, 800 rubber cushions, 5,000 yards gutta-percha cloth, 2,000 gutta-percha bed covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing funnels, corkscrews, dippers, gridirons, lanterns, scales and weights, (shop,) slates and pencils, bedside tables, sick chairs, cots, horse litters, coffee mills, tin tumblers, &c.

With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,

will sell by auction on FRIDAY, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., the printing establishment of Raymond, Caulon & Adee, situated at No. 47 Liberty-st., consisting of two medium Hoe presses, one quarter Gordon, two eighth Gordon's, Roper caloric engine, paper-cutting machine, four imposing stones, Hoe proof press, a very large assortment of book and job type, together with office furniture, including iron safe, desks, &c., &c. This is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in this City now in successful operation. If so desired, the whole will be sold in one lot, with good will.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Esq., Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, Nos. 96 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON FRIDAY, 23d July, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.:

Mortgage sale entire stock of lithographic presses and stones, engraved plates, maps, stereotype plates, &c., &c., without reserve, by order of

WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Mortgagees.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, choice fancy goods, silver-plated ware, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c. Also, rosewood pianos.

R. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

GOODS TO PAY STORAGE CHARGES—Myers' Warehouses, No. 283 Greenwich, corner Beach, FRIDAY, 23d July, 10 o'clock. Large lot trunks, machinery, boxes, boat, tobacco, whisky, mop handles, frames, chair stuff, &c.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

EMBALMING.

H. CHAFFIN,
PRACTICAL EMBALMER.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE.

THE BODY IS NOT MUTILATED.

Requiring only a short time. Process entirely new.

This process is desirable for all Contagious Diseases. The body can be kept for an indefinite period.

BY THIS PROCESS THE USE OF ICE IS ENTIRELY DISPENSED WITH.

After being embalmed, the body can be laid out and kept as long as desired without any change taking place.

NO MORE PACKING THE BODY IN ICE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Indorsed by the leading Undertakers and Sextons.

Orders received at the offices of the leading Undertakers and Sextons day or night.

PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ALL TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS OUT OF THE CITY.

OFFICE, No. 718 BROADWAY, (corner Washington-place.)

RESIDENCE, No. 34 WATTS-ST.

BRANCH OFFICES:
(Open all night.)

CORGAN BROTHERS, No. 5 2d-st. and No. 337 Bowery.

JOHN HAROLD, Sexton Church of St. Paul, No. 881 8th-av.

T. H. PATTERSON, No. 237 6th-av.

ORDERS RECEIVED DAY OR NIGHT.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wedn'day, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22	Russia, Wed'day, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Samaria, Thursday, Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA....July 24	CALEDONIA....Aug. 14
COLUMBIA....July 31	CAMBRIA....Aug. 21
EUROPA....Aug. 7	IOWA....Aug. 28

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.....July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.....Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,382 tons.....Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.....Sept. 1.
Cabin Passage.....(Gold)..$80.
Steerage.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, Grace, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Forbes, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, Currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 21—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WEIR, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER.....July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.....July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GULF STREAM....MCCREERY....Saturday, July 24
MARIPOSA........KEMBLE........Saturday, July 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Aug. 4.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. T. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 283 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M. and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 9 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:30, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sat., July 17....10:30 A. M.	Sat., July 17....2:30 P. M.
Sun., July 18....9 A. M.	Sun., July 18....3:30 P. M.
Mon., July 19....11 M.	Mon., July 19....4 A. M.
Tues., July 20....3 P. M.	Wed., July 21....6:15 A. M.
Wed., July 21....3 P. M.	Thurs., July 22....7 A. M.
Thurs., July 22....3 P. M.	Fri., July 23....7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 7, and 34th-st. at 7:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAYS IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st. Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, R. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way. Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.
During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 83 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 32 1ST-AV., NEAR 2d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.
Sealed proposals to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 26th inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality and delivered *free of expense* at the New-York Navy-yard, to wit:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
One Fairbank & Co.'s Platform Scale, No. 3, complete and set up in store, with extra set of bearings, to weigh 4,000 pounds.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
300 yards fearnought, 50 yards black broad cloth, 150 yards hair cloth, 24 to 28 inches; 150 dozen till, closet, mortice and rim brass lock keys; 300 gross brass screws, ⅝ to 1½ inch, Nos. 6 to 12; 12 gross black buttons, and 500 feet black-walnut crotch veneers.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for *further information* in regard to supplies, and will state in their bids the date *within which they will complete deliveries* if awarded to them.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEP'T, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals, properly indorsed and addressed to the "Committee on Telegraph" of this Board, for the erection of a new and perfected system of telegraph for fire alarm purposes in the City of New-York, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 26th inst.
The plan to embrace a Central Office with radiating metallic circuits, not less than four hundred automatic street boxes and suitable alarm machinery for eighty stations, with not more than ten boxes or stations on any one circuit. The machinery, poles, wires and several attachments to be of the best quality and improved style.
The "Commissioners" reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which in their judgment do not embrace a perfect and reliable system.
Specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.
Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 4,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 8 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.
Also, for 5,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.
Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.
Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."
Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 32,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.
Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 500 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.
Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 21, 1869.
HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DR. ROBERT THOMAIN, AT PRESENT residing at New-York, who, on the 19th of December, 1867, sold to Mr. Christian Ritter, of Zurich, in Switzerland, a house in Zurich belonging to his infant daughter Anna, is requested, in the course of six weeks from this day, to take steps to enable the Orphan Court of his country (Heimatsorts) to approve the sale of said house belonging to his infant daughter Anna Thomain, or to prove that, being a citizen of the United States, he has the right, according to the laws of his country, to sell said house in the name of his infant daughter without the consent of said Orphan Court, in order that in case said sale should not be consummated, the sum of six thousand francs, deposited on account of said sale, at the United States Legation at Berne, should be returned to the purchaser.
By order of the District Court of Zurich.
OCHSNER, President.
WERDMULLER, Clerk of the Court.
L. P. DE LUZE, Consul of Switzerland, New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS WARRANTED HALF PRICE.—Traveling bonnets and traveling hats, bloomers and sun hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, cheapest and largest in America, Nos. 877 and 880 Broadway. Save this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.
Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD, New-York.

TWO DOUBLE GLUST KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 40 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS OF BARNES' patent extension spring-bed bottom. It has been in use nearly five years, and given the utmost satisfaction. Apply to S. W. BARNES & SON, No. 115½ Bowery, New-York.

ANY PERSON HAVING A FAVORITE cow, giving a fair quantity of milk, and wishing her to have extra care for four months, may apply with all particulars to Box No. 288 Post Office.

PHOENIX DISINFECTANT — CHEAPest and best deodorizer; meets chief requirements of Metropolitan Board of Health. No. 12 Dey-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a superior English woman; is a first-class French and Spanish hairdresser in different styles; is a thorough dressmaker; does up fine laces; will travel; can be seen for two days. Address J. H., No. 148 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the hairdressing store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; is a good bread and pastry cook; no objection to assist with the washing if required; four years' reference from her last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 537 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as good plain cook and competent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both fully qualified for the positions; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, good fitter, with first-class references, engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; no objection to the country, or would take a permanent situation. Address DRESSMAKER, Union Square Post Office.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; will do general housework in a small family; wages, $10. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY from London, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three pair of stairs, to the back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; best City reference. Call at 315 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do washing and ironing at her own room; is a very good laundress, and does fluting; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 432 East 14th-st., Room No. 9, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as housekeeper; is capable of taking the entire charge; the best of City reference. Call at No. 422 4th-av., in the store, one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 872 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young Protestant (English) woman as a very superior cook; understands every branch of nice cooking; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to country. Apply at 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER of tidy Protestant and other young girls and women; City or country; nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses; also, help of all kinds; cooks, housekeepers, laundresses. BOOKHAM'S, 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, desires such a position in a private family; references exchanged. No. 61 East 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; can show good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse by a respectable woman with City references. Address No. 107 East 12th-st., third door from 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is perfectly competent; has no objection to fine washing. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse or to wait on an invalid lady or baby; children; a woman who can be highly recommended by ladies now in the city. Apply at No. 88 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one that understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; can do plain sewing, or would do up-stairs work; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant married man; no objection to the country; City and country reference. Call or address S. F., No. 222 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 168 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; best of City reference. Call at No. 422 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, with undoubted City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 156 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 223 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third story, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a very respectable young woman; first-class City reference given. Call or address No. 219 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 205 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S WASHing by a respectable woman. Inquire at No. 124 West 24th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 136 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man of many years' experience; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at C. Graham's harness store, No. 68 University-place, or address R. T.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (German;) understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call on or address M. H., No. 180 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A THOROUGH coachman and his wife; the wife is an A No. 1 cook, thorough laundress, and can do housework; they are willing to make themselves useful, and are well recommended. Apply at No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of fifteen years' experience, in a wholesale liquor house, on salary; can influence good trade, with reference. Address, for three days, J. MACK, care Benson & Rosekrans, No. 90 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed from the old country, a situation as coachman or groom; can clip and milk if required; understands all about saddle horses. Address M. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address H. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a highly-respectable English married man; fifteen years in this City; will be highly recommended. Can be seen at private stable No. 146 East 23d-st., inquire for or address THOMAS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, (country preferred,) by an Englishman, who would assist in garden and make himself useful. Address A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, good vegetable grower, with the laying out of grounds. C. F., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; has long experience in City or country; has six years' reference from present employer. Call or address T. L., No. 113 West 37th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHment in Central New-York, an engraver to do lettering on silver ware and jewelry; must also be willing and competent to act as salesman when desired, and to make himself generally useful; a capable man can find a permanent situation. For particulars inquire of ROGERS & BRO., No. 208 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions, all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, housekeepers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 320 4th-av. No charge till suited.

AT BEDELL'S—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, girls for housework, and those lately landed, suited immediately. N. B.—No charge till suited.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK; must write well and have satisfactory references. Apply, in own handwriting, to Box No. 2,386 Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERtising agent. Apply to GERHARD, No. 15 Dey-st., from 9 to 10 A. M. or from 3 to 5 P. M.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO MOULDING MACHINES, one turning machine, one planing machine, one cross-cut saw. Apply at Nos. 18 and 20 Johnson-st., Williamsburg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor and handsomely-furnished parlors on first floor, with private table, to a family or party of five or six gentlemen, for $200 per week, now or in September; house a few doors from the Coleman House; Nicolson pavement; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET TO A gentleman of quiet, refined habits, a neatly furnished room, without board, in a very desirable location; positively references exchanged. Address E. W. B., Box No. 5,763 Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York; references required and given.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for gentleman, wife and daughter 7½ years old; two unfurnished communicating rooms; location north of 30th-st. Address, with terms, P. W., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

A LARGE, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let, with or without full or partial board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 107 Leroy-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A PLEASANT HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

TO LET—AT NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST., HANDsome suites of rooms with board, at summer prices; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board at Summer prices can be had at No. 55 West 12th-st.

TO SOUTHERN AND EUROPEAN families arriving in the City.—First-class rooms with board, at No. 15 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements and private bath rooms, with first-class attendance. 170 5th-av., over Goupil's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—TWO double rooms on second floor of a private boarding house; delightfully situated on the Sound; ten minutes' drive from landing or depot; to responsible party terms made satisfactory; possession given July 31. Inquire of S. T., No. 78 Gold-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had by a family of six or eight persons, or less, till Sept. 15, at Morristown, N. J.; the finest location in town; house supplied with gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 145.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 3 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A LADY AND THREE children, ages 17, 12 and 10, not over two or three hours' distance from the City preferred. Address, with terms and particulars, D. G., Box 5,411 New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort,
$3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.
Route by steamers St. John or Drew, foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M., and New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Through tickets and baggage checks at office on wharf. For illustrated circular apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., or R. P. BACKUS, Chittenango, N. Y.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK, BY THE CITIZENS AND VISITORS OF SARATOGA, AT THE UNION HOTEL, On THURSDAY, July 22, at 9 o'clock P. M.
LELAND BROTHERS.

COLUMBIA HALL,
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Hurt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.
CAPE MAY
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Through cars are attached to the 12:30 noon train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and run through to Cape May without change, arriving at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City, and No. 944 Broadway. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l. Supt. F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:30 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 203 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
*To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

$100,000 REWARD FOR ANY one who can equal the great European celebrated independent, business and medical clairvoyant in America, Mrs. LENWOOD. Don't fail to consult her on all events throughout life. Likeness, name, lucky numbers. Causes speedy marriages. No. 180 (new No. 494) 6th-av., near 4th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.
MR. JOHN VAN VECHTEN THIS day retires from the firm of GEO. P. CLARK & CO.
GEO. P. CLARK.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
The best NINTH WEEK. entertainment.
Fun. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. Fun.
The only THE THEATRE Pantomime.
Fun. MOST EFFECTIVELY VENTILATED. Fun.
The best GEORGE L. FOX'S entertainment.
Fun. GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIME. Fun.
The only HICCORY DICCORY DOCK, Pantomime.
Fun. WITH ALL ITS MANY WONDERS. Fun.
The best CLOWN, G. L. FOX. entertainment.
Fun. SANGALLI AND GRAND BALLET. Fun.
The only KIRALFY TROUPE. Pantomime.
Fun. HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY. Fun.
The best WITH ELEVEN entertainment.
Fun. SENSATIONAL DANCERS. Fun.
The only SHOWER OF CATS. Pantomime.
Fun. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE. Fun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M., WITH ITS 100,000 CURIOSITIES. ADMISSION 30 CENTS. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
E. EDDY. FOURTH WEEK. E. EDDY.

Every evening at 8.	Every afternoon at 2.
THE POLICE SPY.	RAG PICKER OF PARIS.
THE POLICE SPY.	RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 22, AT 8.
1. March, "Amazon"....Michaelis
2. Overture, "Lurline"....Wallace
3. Waltz, "Marien Klaenge"....Strauss
4. Nocturne, "Midsummer Night's Dream,"....Mendelssohn
5. Ballet, "de la Reine de Saba"....Gounod
6. Overture, "Jessonda"....Spohr
7. Cujus Animam, "Stabat Mater," Solo for Cornet, ...Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song" (new)....Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Huguenots"....Meyerbeer
10. Overture, "Zampa"....Herold
11. Polka, "Whirlwind," Solo for Cornet....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schutzen"....Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS. LAST FOUR NIGHTS. LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
Dan Bryant and the Excelsior Troupe every night.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.
Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE. — PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Laight streets.
Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Watts to Laight-street, and both sides of Laight-street, from Washington to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.
Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.

LUCILLE	LA	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	VOLEUSE	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	D'ENFANTS,	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	AS	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	MARGARET	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	BOOKLEY.	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	THE	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	CHILD	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	STEALER.	WESTERN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
IN REHEARSAL—SATAN IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF DORA.	POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF DORA.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MONDAY EVENING, July 26, will be produced, (for the first time in this theatre,) Boucicault's great play of
THE LONG STRIKE,
which will be presented with
AN UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST,
and appropriate scenery and appointments.
DORA at 8 P. M.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 10 P. M.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
THURSDAY, July 22, 1869.
LAST NINE NIGHTS OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, THE LAURI FAMILY, and the CLODOCHE TROUPE.
Will speedily be produced—BOUCICAULT and House's great Drama of ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS KATE FISHER AS MAZEPPA.
Messrs. HANLEY and MIACO, the Flying men of the Air; Champions of both Hemispheres. MERRY COBBLER. FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by Dodworth's unrivaled Orchestra, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 39th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school term will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES P. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 20 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 15 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 222 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 149 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS OF going to California, wishes a position as governess in a family residing there, or will take charge of the English Department of any first-class school in that State. She has seven years' experience in teaching, and furnishes unexceptionable references; would accept the position of companion to a lady about to take the journey. Address, appointing interview, Miss L. W., Box No. 41 Post Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—AT THE GERMAN-AMERICAN School of the Nineteenth Ward, New-York City, an American gentleman teacher, fully competent to give thorough instruction in the English language, arithmetic, &c. Apply by letter, before Tuesday, July 27, to P. STAHL, Director, Nos. 344 and 346 East 52d-st.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation in a private school, or in a family as governess; the highest testimonials given. Address E. N., Station G.

WANTED—FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL, A short distance in the country, a lady to teach music and French. Address T. MCALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.
We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.
We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.
TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.
We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE YOUNG THOROUGHbred Kentucky saddle horse; a superior animal in every respect. Can be seen at the stables of A. T. STEWART & CO., corner of Amity and Wooster sts.

YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-five Deaths on Board the Saratoga.

The Sloop-of-War Detained at Quarantine—How Her Crew are Cared For.

When the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga lay at Havana, last Spring, that scourge of the tropics, the yellow fever, broke out among her crew. One of its first victims was JOHN PAUL QUINN, the ship's surgeon. She was immediately ordered by Admiral HOFF, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to sail for a northern latitude. Accordingly she came to New-York, arriving here on the 19th of June. She was quarantined in the Lower Bay, and the side-wheel steamer, the Pratt, dispatched to her. To this vessel were removed the healthy men of the Saratoga's crew. They remained on board for two weeks, and, no further case of the fever appearing among them, were transferred to the United States receiving-ship Vermont, where they still remain.

On board of the Saratoga, since her arrival, a great many men have died, among them the following officers in addition to the Surgeon, who died at Havana: Wm. A. Van Vleck, Lieutenant-Commander, died June 29; George A. Flagg, Lieutenant, June 30; Herman C. Raebel, Lieutenant, June 2?; Samuel G. Blodgett, Master's Mate, June 2?; Wm. E. McMullen, Captain's Clerk, June 2?; Hiram L. Dixon, Carpenter, June ?.

Since she left Havana there have been twenty-five deaths on board, and quite a number of cases who are now convalescents. Ten days ago the remainder of the crew being considered quite well, were transferred to the Vermont, so that now the vessel lays in the Lower Bay with but a few men on board to look after her and see that she is thoroughly cleansed. Everything that can be done to disinfect and purify her is being done. To make assurance doubly sure, she will be kept at her present anchorage until the cold weather sets in, when she will be brought to the Navy-yard to discharge her stores. All her officers have been detached and have gone to their homes. Only Captain WHITING remains to care for his men.

This is the second time within a few years that the Saratoga has brought the yellow fever to this port. On the former occasion, when her crew were permitted to come to the Navy Yard, she was scuttled, washed and seven times fumigated with chlorine gas. Being considered perfectly free from all infection, workmen were sent on board, six of whom were immediately stricken down by the fearful epidemic, thus clearly proving that chlorine gas is not a certain disinfectant where yellow fever has once taken up its quarters. On this occasion the disease did not reach the shore, as every precaution to prevent it was taken. But the pestilence spread by the Jane H. Glidden in 1856 on Staten and Long Islands, is yet fresh enough in the memories of the inhabitants of both to render them apprehensive of the evil which would attend the slightest neglect on the part of those having in hand the purification of the Saratoga.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Suffolk Park Races, Philadelphia—The Great Race Between "American Girl" and "Goldsmith Maid"—The Latter the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 21.

The great race between American Girl and Goldsmith Maid, on the Suffolk Park, for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off this afternoon, in the presence of the largest concourse of spectators that has been seen on this track since Flora Temple and George Patchen trotted their two memorable matches. During the night a heavy rain-storm prevailed, but when day broke the sun came out in unclouded brilliancy, and a strong breeze prevailing during the forenoon, the track dried so rapidly that by 3 o'clock P. M., the hour appointed for the race, it was in good trotting order, being only slightly heavy close to the inside rails. The race created the most intense excitement, for Goldsmith Maid is trained by BUDD DOBLE, on the Suffolk Park Course, and she had the local sympathies of the Philadelphians in a marked degree. They freely took the current odds of $100 to $70 that the numerous New-York division of betting men as freely laid on their favorite mare, American Girl; and the victory of the Maid over her great rival was received with the wildest exultation by the vast crowd, who regarded it as a local triumph over the New-York mare. Betting on time was brisk, and even money laid that 2:21 would be beaten, the owner of American Girl freely wagering on this point, as well as investing some $6,000 on her winning the race. RODEN drove the favorite, and BUDD DOBLE was behind Goldsmith Maid. Both mares looked well, and, although it was plainly evident, after the first heat, that American Girl was "off," her party were very confident of winning. Even after their mare lost the first heat, their confidence never wavered, and they pluckily backed her at the same or greater odds as was laid before the first heat. Mr. JACKMAN, who is joint owner with DOBLE in Goldsmith Maid, backed her persistently throughout, and won a heavy stake on the race. The judges were Messrs. ROBINSON, of New-York, and LLOYD and DOWLING, of Philadelphia.

FIRST HEAT.—Betting $100 to $60 on American Girl, who had the pole. After scoring four times, they got the word, Goldsmith Maid having a length the best of it. Going around the turn the two mares were head and head, but as they passed the quarter-pole, in 34 seconds, American Girl was a length in front. She widened the gap along the backstretch, but at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:09, Goldsmith Maid got to her wheel on the lower side. The Maid gradually crept up, and when fairly turned into the homestretch DOBLE sent his mare out resolutely, and quickly collared American Girl. The latter perceptibly faltered and began to quit, but RODEN freely applied the whip, and she made a game effort to respond, but Goldsmith Maid, trotting with great determination, beat her across the score by a neck and shoulders in 2:22.

SECOND HEAT.—The partisans of American Girl did not desert her, but on the contrary, made her the favorite, although she had lost a heat. In one pool she sold for $600 against $170 on the Maid, but the current betting was $100 to $85 on American Girl. Goldsmith Maid got the best of the send-off, but when they reached the quarter-pole, American Girl was leading half a length. Time—34 seconds. The favorite steadily drew away on the backstretch, and was three clear lengths in front at the half mile, in 1:09¼. Passing the club-house, American Girl became frightened and broke and Goldsmith Maid passing her, led nearly a length to the three-quarter pole. Coming up the homestretch American Girl tried hard to reach her opponent, but she was unable to do so, and Goldsmith Maid won the heat by three lengths in 2:23.

THIRD HEAT.—The backers of American Girl looked unutterable things at the gloomy prospect before them, and tried hard to hedge some part of their money by laying $100 to $30 on the Maid winning the race. American Girl got slightly the best of the send-off, but she was so tired that she broke up at the turn, and the Maid, passing her, led to the quarter-pole in 35 seconds, ten lengths in front. She kept the same gap open to the half-mile pole in 1:11, and although on the last quarter American Girl closed up rapidly it was too late, for, amid the exultant shouts of the Philadelphians, Goldsmith Maid crossed the score a winner of the heat and race by six lengths in 2:30.

SUMMARY.

SUFFOLK PARK, Wednesday, July 21.—Purse of $2,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
M. Roden's b. m. American Girl	2	2	2

Time—2:22, 2:23, 2:30.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Cost of Teaching French and German in the Public Schools—Contracts for Buildings and Repairs—Adjournment until September.

There was a bare quorum at the meeting of the Board of Education held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. L. LARREMORE presiding.

The Trustees of the Twelfth Ward sent in a communication asking for an appropriation of $7,945 for furniture in school building No. 39. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $11,894 60 for furnishing Grammar school building No. 56. The subject was given in charge of the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board relative to the moneys expended from the organization of this Board on the 10th of May to the 1st of July. The communication sets forth that $480,374 73 were expended, including $94,019 6? for buildings and repairs of buildings, $17,389 ?? for incidental expenses of wards, $3,517 for incidentals of the Board of Education, $2,550 for seven pianos, $10,231 19 for books and supplies, $1,700 for Industrial School on Hart's Island. The communication was ordered on file.

The Clerk presented a communication which was entered in full, giving information as to the cost of teaching the French and German languages in the schools under the control of the Board, and the number of teachers of French and German employed. There are twelve teachers of French employed in the various schools and departments, as shown by the pay rolls for the month of May of the present year. The time per week given to instruction varies. In some schools but two hours per week are given, six others from three to six hours, with the exception of female grammar school No. 47, in Twelfth-street, in which eleven hours are devoted to this study. In the Twenty-first Ward the teacher of French is also employed as drawing teacher, and in the various departments of the several schools devoted thirty hours per week to instruction to these studies. The whole number of hours set apart for instruction in all the branches taught in the common schools was 1,066, as shown by the number of days during the year, which were returned at 213, the average time in hours being five per day. Of this time in the schools employing a teacher of French, 107 hours were consumed in imparting instruction in that language. The number of teachers of the German language correspond with those employed as teachers of the French. The average time per week is about four hours. The whole number of hours devoted to this study, based upon the returns cited in the case of the French language, will be 130 annually. The cost of the French language for tuition, including books, &c., was $7,030. The tuition in German cost $10,?5?. The aggregate amount paid for these two studies was $17,8?7, while the aggregate hours of instruction was 237.

A resolution increasing the salary of EDWARD VAN SAUN, of the Clerk's office, to $1,800, was adopted.

A similar resolution, giving AMOS MCVEA, Superintendent of Buildings, an additional salary of $500, was offered, but lost.

A letter was received from L. J. BELLONI, to whom the contract for furnishing coal for the use of the Public Schools had been awarded. Mr. BELLONI declined to take the contract.

A statement was received by the Clerk setting forth the amount of contracts for erecting buildings and repairs, heating and finishing buildings not completed, and balance of appropriations therefor on the 1st of July, 1869, as follows:

Amount of contracts and appropriations	$429,585 ??
Amount paid	162,226 44
Amount unpaid, July 1	267,358 61

The Committee on Course of Studies, School Books and Hygiene presented a lengthy report on the ventilation of the public schools in this City, which closed with a recommendation that the air of several class-rooms be analyzed by Professor DOREMUS. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of the following appropriations, which were approved by the Board: For repairing Primary School building No. 15, in the First Ward, $4,640; for furnishing building of Grammar School No. 56, in the Sixteenth Ward, $11,894 60; for repairing heating apparatus of Primary School No. 13, in the Ninth Ward, $1,850; for furnishing Grammar School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward, $7,945; for adding class-room to Grammar School building No. 28, in the Twenty-second Ward, $545; for repairing Primary School building No. 59, in the Eighteenth Ward, $1,600; also, for incidental expenses of the Twelfth Ward, an additional allowance of $2,500.

Commissioner GROSS offered a resolution providing for the introduction of the study of the French and German languages in the first and second Grammar classes whenever a sufficient number of scholars apply for instruction in these languages. The matter was referred to the Special Committee on By-laws.

The President offered a resolution rescinding the resolution extending the vacation to the first Monday in September.

Mr. SANDS opposed the resolution, and stated that the vacation was now seven weeks, while if the resolution should pass, it would be eight weeks. The Board of Education were trustees to expend the people's money. Every day cost the City for tuition of her children $14,900. The teachers have fifty-two Saturdays to themselves, also fourteen holidays, while their hours in the schools were but five a day. The speaker was as much a friend of the teachers as any member of the Board, but the Board had duties to perform, which outweighed every other consideration. The children who were educated in the public schools were mostly debarred from going into the country, and were roaming about the streets while the schools were closed. It would be, therefore, far better for them to have the vacation terminate at the time previously fixed upon. This was deemed proper by the Committee who offered the resolution, which was moved to be repealed.

Mr. LARREMORE, in supporting his resolution, stated that the Board had lost sight of one of their by-laws, which provides that all changes of by-laws must come through the proper Committee, and that it was as much to obviate any difficulty which might arise from that oversight as to give the teachers the additional week that the resolution was offered by him.

The motion finally prevailed, and the vacation was extended to the second Monday in September.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, School Books and Hygiene.

Whereas, The cost of teaching the German and French languages in the Common Schools of the City and County of New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868 was respectively $10,??? and $7,0??, together amounting to $17,8??, and as this Board deems such an expense exceptional and unnecessary, the object of the common schools being to train up children as American citizens, and to give them a thorough knowledge of their own language, therefore

Resolved, That the teaching of German and French languages in the common schools be henceforth discontinued.

The Board then adjourned to the first Wednesday in September.

THE HIGGINS ASSAULT.

Singular Conduct of a Coroner—More Singular Conduct of a Merchant—Locking In and Locking Out.

It will be remembered that about 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 11th inst., Officer PATRICK HIGGINS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while patrolling Sixteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was suddenly set upon by a gang of ruffians, who sprang upon him from a doorway and beat him so badly that his life was for a time in imminent danger. He has not yet recovered, but is still confined to his bed at his house, No. 236 West Nineteenth-street, although all danger of a fatal result from his wounds has passed.

EDWARD LENNON, one of the assailants, was arrested at the time of the assault, and since then OWEN LAFFERTY, CHARLES MCDERMOTT, SIMON FITZ SIMMONS and HUGH CAMPBELL have been arrested and identified by HIGGINS as participants in the attack upon him. These men were all taken before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and in accordance with the rule rigidly adhered to by that Magistrate in all cases of felonious assault, were committed to the Second District prison, to await the result of the injuries of HIGGINS, and bail was refused.

It now appears that the friends of the prisoners have been active in their behalf, and yesterday succeeded in inducing Coroner FLYNN to interfere in the case, and that official during the afternoon proceeded to the house of the wounded man, and having summoned a jury, took the ante-mortem examination of HIGGINS; whereupon the jury rendered a verdict against the five accused persons, who were thereupon promptly admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each by the Coroner, and two of them at least were last evening again walking the streets.

The proceedings of the Coroner produced one most unusual event, which concluded with the incarceration of a well-known citizen. Having need of jurymen in the case the Coroner deputed Officer GICK, of the Sixteenth Precinct, to go out and bring in suitable men. That officer happened to enter the store of MORRIS ROBERTS, No. 1?? Eighth-avenue, and after some parleying with a man he found there requested ROBERTS himself to serve as a juryman. He refused, and when the officer insisted, ROBERTS went to the back part of his store, and getting a pistol aimed it at the officer and threatened to kill him unless he instantly "vacated." Going back to Coroner FLYNN the officer reported the circumstance and the Coroner gave him an order to bring the body of ROBERTS before him. Armed with this document and reinforced with a comrade, Officer GICK returned to the store and ROBERTS at once surrendered. Being taken before Coroner FLYNN he was severely reprimanded, and the Coroner also directed GICK to take him to the Station-house and make a charge of felonious assault against him. GICK did so, and the charge being entertained by Captain WILLIAMSON, ROBERTS found himself locked up in a cell of the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. His friends flocked there in a few minutes begging and demanding his release, but Captain WILLIAMSON was obdurate, whereupon they made a descent upon Superintendent KENNEDY at his residence, but they found that functionary equally inexorable, and were forced at last to leave the foolish ROBERTS to pass the night in a cell. He will be taken before Justice DODGE this morning.

Premature Interment.

It is well known that cases of premature interment are of too frequent occurrence. To prevent death from this cause, Mr. IN. PFEIFFER, of Copenhagen, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will effect this object. The arrangement consists of an electro-galvanic battery, which generates positive and negative currents, from which battery two wires are run which connect with an electrical apparatus placed in a small brass tube inclosed in a larger pipe that is inserted in an aperture in the lid of the coffin in which the person supposed to be dead is buried. The moment even pulsation commences in the body an alarm is rung by the battery, which notifies the person in charge of the cemetery that life is not extinct. Each apparatus is numbered to correspond with the grave, so that immediate assistance can be given. Mr. PFEIFFER gives practical illustrations of his invention at the Cooper Institute.

A Shooting Case at Fordham.

Mr. JAMES CORSO, of Fordham, was arrested yesterday and held for examination on a charge of shooting and slightly wounding a lad named JAMES SHEA, whom he detected, in company with another lad named THOMAS RYAN, on his premises stealing apples. Mr. CORSO, after giving the young trespassers repeated warnings, fired at them with peas, then with fine shot. The latter took effect.

THE ERIE MASSACRE.

Investigation by the Commissioners of Emigration.

A Special Inquiry Made in Regard to the Death of Emigrant Passengers—Their Alleged Ill-Treatment by the Railroad Company.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual semi-monthly meeting at the Society Library, in University-place, last evening. JULIAN C. VERPLANCK presided. A report was submitted by Superintendent BERNARD CASSERLY concerning the recent massacre on the Erie Railway, giving the result of a special investigation made by Messrs. THOMAS A. BRADY and CHRISTIAN S. PETERSON, in compliance with instructions from Commissioner CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Chairman of the Railroad Agency Committee. For the purpose of making full inquiries in regard to the reported killing and maiming of many emigrant passengers at the massacre, the two gentlemen made a personal visit to Mast Hope, the place where it occurred. They found on arriving there that the accounts already published in the daily papers were accurate in almost every particular. According to the information they received, there were ten emigrants burned to death, instead of eight, as the Railway Company claimed. The victims included a Scotch woman and three children, a German, with his wife and three children, and DANIEL BAER, a native of Posen. Messrs. BRADY and PETERSON had an interview with two survivors, named CARL BAER, son of the deceased of the same name, and GOTLIEB KRAUSE, from whom they gathered many facts relating to the massacre, which they make the substance of the concluding portion of their report, as follows:

The deceased BAER had on his person, according to his son's statement, $345, of which amount $45 was German silver coin, (a portion of which was recovered by CARL immediately after the disaster.) The Erie Railway Company on Thursday last paid through their agent, Mr. SPENCER, $250 to satisfy this loss. This, as well as subsequent arrangements, were effected through the medium of Mr. FRANK GUNKEL, a resident of Port Jervis, who acted as interpreter. The agent of the railway at the same time paid CARL $311, in full compensation for loss of baggage belonging to himself and his deceased father, for which he signed a paper that in effect released the Erie Railway Company from any further obligation whatever, for injuries to his (CARL's) person and property. In the case of KRAUSE, we learned from him that he had been well cared for by the Company. Two physicians were in attendance, and a female nurse specially employed to wait upon him. He was lodged in one of the most desirable apartments in the Delaware House, Port Jervis. KRAUSE received from Mr. SPENCER (before mentioned) $311 for his baggage destroyed, and on Friday last was paid $1,000, in satisfaction for the personal injuries he received. He executed at the same time the necessary legal papers. In the case of BAER, deceased, the Erie Railway Company have offered $3,000 to the heirs. CARL is the only legal heir in the United States, and as his mother (wife of deceased) and his brother are in Germany, expressed their willingness to pay one-third of the amount to CARL ($1,000) and reserve the other two-thirds for the two heirs abroad. He has not yet accepted the offer. There can be no doubt but that a German, his wife and three children (names unknown) were burned to death at Mast Hope. We addressed ourselves particularly to obtain information concerning this unfortunate family. All we could learn was to the following effect: This man, who had, at the period of his leaving Germany, a wife and six children, emigrated to the United States, taking with him three of the latter. He settled in one of the Western States. A few months since he returned to Germany for the purpose of bringing hither the rest of his family. Three of the children are now in the West. Every effort was made by us to ascertain his identity, but without effect. This family of five, who were in the smoking car, all lost their lives. After diligent inquiry concerning the Scotch family, referred to above, we find that considerable difference of opinion exists among the persons with whom we consulted. That there were a Scotch woman and three children in her charge, on the car, where the emigrants were accommodated, is asserted, but we could not definitely ascertain whether they were among the victims or not. The following particulars were obtained: During Wednesday night an incident occurred that interested many of the passengers in the first-class cars. A woman present, evidently Scottish, accompanied by three children, was removed to the smoking car, where the loss of life occurred. During her stay in the first-class car she mentioned to persons with whom she conversed that she had lost, a few weeks previous, a twin infant. Of this family nothing has been heard since. No information could be obtained as to her intended destination, or as to whether she had left the train at some point before the cars reached Mast Hope. Before concluding, it may be well to state for your information that we observed that emigrant passengers are not allowed accommodations in the first-class cars, even though having paid for first-class tickets. The rule seems to be that emigrants—male and female—are obliged to remain in the smoking or forward cars. We are not able to state whether the Scottish family, referred to before, were provided with first-class tickets or not.

It is reported that the German family lost at Mast Hope have been identified as JOHN KRUCH, ELIZABETH, his wife, and their children, DAVID, aged 10; LIZZIE, aged 3; and KATIE, aged 1. They were going to Girard, Ill., where they had three sons. They started from Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

After the reading of the report, Commissioner O'GORMAN suggested that it would be proper to send it to the railway company before making it public, in order to give the company an opportunity to make an explanation of their alleged ill treatment of emigrant passengers.

Another motion was made by Commissioner LOUTRELL, recommending that the report be entered on the minutes of the meeting, which was adopted.

Mr. CASSERLY subsequently made a contradiction of the statement that emigrant passengers had met with considerable hardships on board the steamer City of Paris. The Commissioners then adjourned.

During the past two weeks 8,406 emigrants arrived at this port, making a total thus far this year of 180,613, an increase of over 25,000 over the corresponding period last year.

The Bail of Griffin, the Engineer, Fixed at $10,000—Condition of the Wounded Survivors of the Disaster.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

The engineer of the freight-train, GRIFFIN, still lies in the jail at Milford, Penn., awaiting the September Term of Court for a trial. In the meantime efforts are being made to bail him out, and yesterday a party of his friends from Susquehanna went to Milford to make application to Judge SHARSWOOD, of the Supreme Court, (who is temporarily stopping there,) for the discharge of GRIFFIN on bail. The application was granted and the amount of bail fixed at $2,000, which his friends were prepared to furnish. Subsequently the amount was fixed at $10,000, which amount has not yet been raised, and the probability is that the prisoner will be obliged to lay in jail until his trial.

On Sunday a man came to Port Jervis, representing himself as a relative of the lost German family whose remains were interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery. He says they are JOHN KRUCH, ELIZABETH, his wife, and their three children, and that they were going to Girard, Ill. They started from Morrisania, N. Y., where they resided for some time. The gentleman had come on to make arrangements to effect a settlement with the Company for their loss, for the benefit of the heirs, which would be $25,000. He failed to satisfy the Company as to the identity of the bodies, and did not succeed in effecting a settlement.

The wounded at the Delaware House are rapidly gaining, and will return home in a few days. There are only three of them remaining, one of whom, CARL BAER, the German lad, has sent for his mother and brother in Prussia to come over to this country. The claim for damages for his father's death has not yet been settled. JOHN FLOWERS, one of the injured, started on Saturday for La Crosse, Wis.

The College of the City of New-York.

The trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday afternoon, President LARREMORE in the chair.

A communication was received recommending the purchase of several books of the late Prof. NICHOLS. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

Major-General ALEXANDER S. WEBB was appointed President of the Faculty in place of Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, resigned.

A statement was received from the clerk of the financial status of the Board on the 10th of May, the day the trust passed into their hands. It sets forth the following figures:

Cash on hand on the 1st of January	$17,304 21
Appropriations	125,000 00
Total	$142,304 21
Expenditures	37,876 00
Balance	$104,428 21
In bank with Chamberlain	9,428 ??
Requisition of April 1, not deposited	50,000 00
Requisition with Comptroller	45,000 00

The Board then adjourned.

Picnics and the Catholic Church.

It is well known that the Roman Catholic Church in this country has forbidden picnics. The ordinance against them was issued last year, and this was the first season for putting it into practice. The origin of the prohibition was the great number of abuses which were found to prevail at these festive gatherings. With one exception, no Church picnic has taken place this year, —at least in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination. The clergy of that faith have exerted themselves vigorously in enforcement of their Church ordinance. They have denounced fairs and picnics from the altar, interdicted them by special mandate, and used all their influence in their several parishes for their suppression. And very effectually so far, with one exception, as has been said. The people have, in general, yielded with docility to the voices of their clergy in the matter, and at some sacrifice of enjoyment have quietly foregone the annual festivity which was customary. The exception alluded to was the picnic held yesterday by the Total Abstinence Benefit organization in connection with the Roman Catholic Church of St. Bridget, Avenue B and Eighth-street. Father MOONEY is the pastor of said church, and when he heard of the contemplated picnic immediately denounced it and assailed its promoters. It was even announced in some of the papers that it would not take place, in consequence of being forbidden by the priest. But it did take place yesterday in Jones' Wood, and, considering the ecclesiastical opposition it encountered, was a very successful thing in its way. The Brotherhood marched to the ground in the forenoon, and all day streams of people continued to flow in through the gates, even though the price of admission was fifty cents a head. The picnic was a quiet and orderly affair, held by temperance men and conducted on temperance principles. There was good music and much dancing, and by 8 o'clock in the evening all had departed for their homes. It would scarcely have been worth distinguishing from similar affairs of its class but for the collision between clergy and laity that took place in connection with it.

SING SING PRISON.

The "Stowaways"—Escape of Another Convict—Nearly All the Convicts at Work Again.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SING SING, Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

Matters at Sing Sing Prison are becoming a little more quiet, though the utmost vigilance is preserved by the prison authorities to nip any attempt at a general revolt in the bud. For the last five or six nights the guard have been doing double duty in watching for "stowaway" convicts who turn up missing when the evening roll-call occurs. A "stowaway" is one who crawls out of sight in the day time, failing to answer in the evening the call to be locked up. Last Friday night the convict MUNDY got away. As soon as his absence was noticed the alarm was given and the guard was noticed to perform extra duty. Saturday noon the convict passed D. B. KENNEY's residence, north of this village, on the old post road. He did not have on his prison suit, but was attired in a bungling suit made from salt sacks, and having nothing on his head. Across one leg of the rudely-formed pantaloons the word "Ashton" (noticable on most all salt sacks) was visible. He took pains to attempt to cover this word with his hand as he hurried along. He was on a dog trot, and at times glanced nervously about. This is the fourth day of extra duty that the guard has performed on his account, and he is still absent.

Last night another escape occurred, and, as a consequence, more extra guard duty has been ordered. These "stowaways" use all sorts of strategy to escape. Once out of sight they will burrow in the ground, crawl in chimneys, under hog-pens, &c., generally taking care of their base of supplies. In some instances the other convicts "run grub" to them, keeping them in food till the vigilance of the guard is relaxed, which generally occurs in four or five days after the escape; then the "stowaways," protected by darkness, manage to get off with ease. WHEELER, the former principal keeper, who resigned a day or two since, gives a doleful account of affairs at the prison, and has informed Inspector MCNEAL of the situation. The new keeper is a middle-aged man, and will endeavor to do his duty. All but about one hundred of the convicts are now at work again.

People here at Sing Sing, who profess to be acquainted with affairs at the Prison, say that some of the keepers are totally unfit to hold their positions, and that the convicts have them cowed down. There are a few good men among them, however. The opinion is freely expressed that, unless a complete reorganization of the under keepers takes place soon, serious revolts are inevitable. This view of the matter is taken entirely from the experiences of the past few months. It will not do to state that the prison authorities have no fear of any such result, for one of the highest of them entertains the same view, and has so expressed himself. It is conceded that Mr. THELSON, the agent, is a good officer, and a plucky one, but he cannot attend to everything. He has men about him who are positively unfit for their positions, and the sooner he makes himself acquainted with that fact the sooner will the people believe that an attempt will be made to remedy the now existing evils.

Sing Sing villagers are and have reasons to be nervous over the situation, and none are more persistent in cries for reformation than they. I do not know that such is the case now, but a short time since a few citizens of Sing Sing, who know that certain convicts were allowed to go a half a mile beyond the guard, were on the alert to arrest them in order to get the stated reward of $50 for apprehending any convict found outside of the guard limit.

It is possible that the convict who escaped last night will be caught, but judging from the success of those who have gone before, he has made a "go" of it. It is also feared that during the recent confinement of the six or seven hundred convicts for disobeying orders, an imperfect organization has been effected among them which will sooner or later show its result. At present I may repeat, however, that all is quiet, and the guard is unusually vigilant.

The Orphan Farm School at East Chester.

The Evangelical Lutherans of New-York, who recently purchased about two hundred acres of land in the town of East Chester, near Pelhamville, and the buildings thereon, for an orphan farm school, are preparing to erect a fine stone building 75 feet long by 50 wide, three stories high, with Mansard roof and basement. The contract for the work has been awarded to Messrs. WM. LE ROY and FREDERICK OPPENDICK. Digging for the foundation has already been commenced.

The Riverhead Burglary.

This case seems to be the general theme of conversation on Long Island. As yet neither of the alleged thieves have been apprehended, although their description is said to be an accurate one. An examination has revealed the fact that the loss is about $8,000. The thieves who committed this robbery are supposed to be the ones who robbed the store of Mr. HULSE of some $200 worth of goods one night last week.

ELLEN MCGRATH died at a late hour last evening from the effects of a fall down stairs on the 9th inst., at her residence, No. 307 East Twenty-fourth-street. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money and 93@93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 83¾. Erie Railway shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 21—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21—1 P. M.

Consols 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 21—1 P. M.

COTTON—The total shipments from Bombay up to the 15th inst. since the last report, according to Reuter's telegram, have been 17,000 bales. Cheese has declined to 61s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

HAVRE, Wednesday, July 21.

The Cotton market opens firmer for both on the spot and to arrive. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 150f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 150f.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 83¾; Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 21.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 87⅞@88 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 21—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unaltered in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £32 ₩ ton. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21—4:30 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet and steady for stock on spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £31 12s.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 21.

Petroleum firmer; Standard White, 56f.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 21.

Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 70f. 97c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, July 21—Evening.

Cotton market closed firm for stock on the spot and afloat.

SHANGHAI, Friday, June 18, via SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 20.

An extreme dullness has prevailed in the import market, and a speculative demand for American Shirtings is noted; transactions amounted to 10,000 pieces at taels 3, 7, 5 to taels 3, 8, 2; the stock on hand amounts to 2,200 pieces.

English Gray Shirtings have declined 2@4 candareens; the stock is estimated at a million pieces. Freights on London, £4.

TEAS—The market for Black opened at Hankow by settlements of 60,000 chests at taels 23, 7, 5 to 24, 0, 0. The Shanghai market opened at taels ? to taels ? below low Hankow rates. The Shanghai settlements amount to 13,334 chests. Stock, 25,000 chests.

The first settlement of Green Teas was at Pingsuey, at taels 28. The settlements amount to 3,024 packages. Stock, 4,820 packages, including 2,100 at Pingsuey. The total exports to American ports during the season were 45,000 packages, being an excess of a half a million of pounds over last season. The exports to England during the same period show a deficit of a million pounds from last season.

Advices from Moyune and Tsokai districts represent that the excessive prices paid for new leaf Teas have been reduced.

SILK—The exports of Silk for the season of 1868 were 44,50? bales. Seventeen hundred bales of new Silk, chiefly Tsatlee's, have arrived within the past fortnight. The settlements to-day foot up 1,800 bales. The weather has been unfavorable for the development of the new crop.

The original estimates of the total exports of silk are almost universally reduced.

Exchange on London, 6s. 0¼d.; on Paris, 782.

MANILLA, Tuesday, June 1.
Via SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 21.

COFFEE has advanced to $12 31¼ ₩ picul. SUGAR is quiet; exports to California, 50,000 piculs at $3 30. CORDAGE, $14 25@$14 50 ₩ picul. Exchange on London 4s. 7d.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 21.

There is a better feeling in the SUGAR market, and lower grades have improved most; prices are stiff, but quotations are unchanged. EXCHANGE—On United States, short sight, in gold, 4@5 ₩ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 21.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,900 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12¾c.@13c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR steady; sales 250 bbls. City-ground at $6 25@$6 75; 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at $7 12½, afloat. WHEAT opened dull, but more inquiry toward the middle of the day; market firm; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 37; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 35; 7,500 bushels Racine, by sample at $1 38; 7,500 bushels do. at $1 38. CORN opened with sellers of No. 2 at 90c., but no buyers except at a concession; in the afternoon the market closed very firm at these figures; sales 10,800 bushels No. 2 Western at 87c.; 8,000 bushels do. at 88c.; 10,000 bushels Kiln-dried at 87c.; 10,000 bushels Vacuum-cured at 88c.; 7,800 bushels, in lots, at 75c., and in the afternoon 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 88c.; 25,000 bushels do. at 90c.; 24,000 bushels Rejected at 79½c.@80c.; 3,000 bushels per sample at 85c., and car lots at 88c.@90c. OATS quiet; sale 3,500 bushels Western at 75c.; held at 77c. at the close. RYE offered at $1 20; no demand. BARLEY nominal. PEAS scarce and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally $1 03. PORK steady at $33 50. LARD steady at 19½c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR active and steady at $5 87½@$7 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 active and lower; sales at $1 33@$1 34; No. 2 quiet and steady; sales at $1 31. CORN quiet; the demand exclusively for fresh receipts; sales of No. 1 at 85c.; No. 2 at 85c.@83½c., 85c. bid for No. 2 seller August. OATS quiet, firm and higher; sales of No. 2 at 67½c.@67¾c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES active, firm and unchanged. Mess PORK inactive and firmer at $32@$32 25. LARD dull at 18½c.@18¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS steady at 13c. CATTLE in fair demand at $3 75@$4 20 for Common; $7 62½@$7 75 for Extra. Live HOGS quiet and lower; sales at $8 80 for Light; $9@$9 20 for Good to Choice; $9 25@$9 50 for Extra. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats; 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 21.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32½c.@33c. FLOUR steady; Spring and Fall Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Double Extra, $7 50; Fancy, $8 25@$9 50. WHEAT—Prime to Choice New, $1 30@$1 35; Choice New, $1 40@$1 45; Choice New White, $1 50@$1 55; Choice Old Red, $1 45@$1 50. CORN firm; Mixed in sacks, $1 02@$1 04; Choice Yellow, $1 05; Choice White, $1 05@$1 07. OATS heavy at 71c.@72½c. for Mixed; 74c.@76c. for Choice and Fancy White. RYE advancing; Good and Prime, $1 25. WHISKY firm at $1 02. PORK steady at $32 25@$32 50. Dry-salted MEATS higher at 15¾c. for Clear Rib Sides packed; 14½c. for loose Hams. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c. LARD nominal. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$6 50. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 3,300 bushels.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 25 for White; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT held at $1 45 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; sales, car lots, at $1 45, and Amber Michigan at $1 54. CORN nominally 93c. for No. 1, holders asking 97c.; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 90c. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $25@$30 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—9,900 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,306,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—16,100 bushels Wheat, 2,089,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 21.

WHEAT—White commands full prices, and Ambers are taken as fast as received at 5c. less than last week's prices; No. 2 Amber State, $1 50; No. 1 Amber State, $1 55; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 60; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 68@$1 70; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 75@$1 80; Extra White Michigan, $1 85@$1 90; No. 2 White Genesee, $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 White Genesee, $1 85@$1 90. RYE dull and lower; State freely offered at $1 22. CORN in moderate demand, market buoyant, receipts small; a few car loads of Western Mixed sold at $1, but the ruling price is 97c. BARLEY MALT unchanged. OATS higher; steady trade demand at 81½c.@82½c. for State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 21.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 210 bales; receipts, 20 bales. GOLD, 136¾. Sterling Exchange, 150. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ₩ cent. premium. FLOUR unchanged. CORN—White, $1 10. OATS, 77c.@78c. BRAN, $1 05@$1 07. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK, $34 50@$34 75. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@19¾c. LARD nominal; Tierce, 19½c.@20½c.; Keg, 21½c.@22c. SUGAR dull; Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES—None offering. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE firmer; Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR dull; Family, $6 75@$6 ?. WHEAT—New in fair demand; Red, $1 10@$1 15; Winter, $1 35@$1 40; receipts light. CORN unchanged. OATS, 73c.@75c. RYE dull; supply large; No. 1, 90c. COTTON nominally unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS firm with an upward tendency. Mess PORK held at $32@$33. Bulk MEATS firm and held higher; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 16c.@16½c.; 17½c. asked for Clear Sides. BACON scarce; Shoulders held at 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Hams, 20c.@22c. LARD held at 19½c.; stock light. GOLD, 136⅜.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Active speculative demand; otherwise quiet; Amber, $1 40 on spot and seller this month; No. 1 Red, $1 39½ on spot; $1 33 seller August. CORN advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at 90c.@91c.; No. 2 at 86c.@87c. OATS quiet at 73c. for Michigan. RYE steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,600 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 3,300 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 36 for No. 1; $1 32 for No. 2. OATS steady and unchanged. CORN quiet at 83c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady at $1 20@$1 35 for Common to Prime. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 20; White, $1 25. CORN firm; in bulk, 88c. OATS firm; in bulk, 77c. RYE, $1 15. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. HAMS 21½c. LARD, 19½c. WHISKY quiet at $1.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 21.

COTTON dull; Uplands, 32c.; receipts, 13 bales; exports, 83 bales. WHEAT—New, $1 10@$1 40. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 80c.@82c. PORK, $34 25. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.@19c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 20.

FLOUR—The recent advances are maintained, the market closing firm. WHEAT—Receipts to-day, 40,000 sacks; Fair to Choice, $1 60@$1 75. LEGAL TENDERS, 74¼.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 21.

There is no market for COTTON, and only about 100 bales are in factors' hands; Middling, nominally 31½c.@32c.; receipts, 111 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 21.

Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 38½c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$3. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 21.

COTTON dull; no sales; Middlings, nominally 32c.; receipts, 12 bales; exports, coastwise, 78 bales.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $1 68 for No. 1 White.

MOBILE, Wednesday, July 21.

Nothing was done in COTTON to-day; receipts, 13 bales; exports yesterday, 32 bales.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, July 21.

COTTON market steady; sales, 30 bales; receipts, 45 bales; Middlings, 32½c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 21—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	E.	Overcast	67
Boston	E.	Cloudy	69
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	71
Philadelphia	—	Clear	73
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	75
Washington	W.	Clear	80
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	80
Oswego	W.	Cloudy	70
Buffalo	S. W.	Showery	67
Pittsburg	—	Clear	71
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	W.	Clear	77
Mobile	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	—	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

REPAIRING HOUSES.—No person should repair, paint or fix up a house without understanding the merits of HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is the only security never broken through by burglars. Look out for worthless infringements called improvements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the Morro Castle, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Weser, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	6 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	July 10	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	July 22	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	July 22	New-York	Bremen
City of London	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
France	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	July 24	New-York	London
Britannia	July 24	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	July 24	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Morro Castle	July 22	New-York	Havana
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 21—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Selover, Miss F. E. Selover, Miss H. M. Arms, W. Sargeant, J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. G. B. Grinnell, Master M. Grinnell, G. W. Amory, J. D. W. Cutting, G. B. Grinnell, F. S. Grinnell, Rev. F. Wharton, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Weathrop, Miss Weller, Chas. D. Stewart, F. Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Duncan and 3 children, 2 maid servants and a man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boggs, H. W. Harkness, John Vassi, P. J. Hickey, Charles Speed, Miss Baker, Miss Viola, Miss Speck, Miss Withoud, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Baker and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harris, Walter R. Bush, R. C. Ransome, J. R. Jefferies, John Carver, W. Carver, Mrs. Kate A. Day, Simon Laboyer, child and servant, Miss C. Cope, Miss H. N. Stokes, Mrs. E. Cope, F. Evans, Henry Cope, Jose Baro and servant, J. W. Mathews, J. P. Sams, P. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Haddock, A. L. Foster, 2 Misses Foster, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Elliott, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans, A. A. Munger, W. S. Hedges, Mrs. G. T. Williamson, Miss Williamson, Ole Bull, J. Dennistown, Jr., F. M. Charington, A. Pinkney, Surgeon N. Pinkney, Rev. D. Pim, W. R. Redmond, S. R. Peabody, F. Peabody, Mrs. Mary Rice, Miss Galvin, Rev. Jno. Houston, J. Boardman, R. C. Bothwell, F. Shannon, W. Dick, John Hunter, James Pinkerton, Mrs. W. W. Munger, R. F. Sharp, Thos. J. Synnott, Mrs. O'Reilly, J. Taylor, V. M. Valerino, Miss Mayo and sister, A. Jowitt, W. Ustley, John Kriessler, F. de Hajo y Josea, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. F. Tobias, M. J. Omard, H. W. White, Jr., Miss K. Tobias, I. C. Barcoto, Geo. S. Pepper, W. C. Houston, Jr., S. Gifford, Mrs. H. W. Duncan and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Buckler, infant and servant, Ed. Core, J. Sargeant, John Calhoun, Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Chas. Hampstead, Mrs. S. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Hyam Joseph and child, N. D. Menken, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tuttle, F. B. Tuttle, W. Sing, E. Wood, A. C. Honore, W. Johnson, H. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Offerstine, Miss L. M. Wilson, Miss I. C. Wilson, Miss E. H. Wilson, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, E. Caballero, F. Rudolph, C. F. Rudolph, S. A. Somerby, S. R. Spaulding, Jno. Turner, Mrs. S. H. Horstman, A. Robinson, M. Muskie, Jno. Tinker, Mrs. S. A. Caldwell and daughter, W. Woodbridge, W. James, J. L. Spofford, R. H. Roberts, H. P. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Babcock, 2 daughters and servant, Geo. Parish, R. C. Livingston, H. F. Powell, A. Lloyd, H. R. Whitmore, N. A. Baldwin.

JULY 21—*In steamship Allemannia, for Hamburg.*—Commodore J. W. Livingston, Mrs. J. W. Livingston, Adolph Gebhards, August Michaelis, A. D. Caesar, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Scott and son, Aug. D. Schlesinger, A. J. Bloch and family, C. L. Beaumont, John L. Moore, A. Hilschenbach, family and servant, C. Benker and wife, L. Worthington, F. A. Schill, Henry Cardoze and lady, Miss Henriette Cardoze, Miss Louise Cardoze, W. M. Greenwood, O. Feder and lady, Miss E. M. Jessup, Miss E. N. Van Deusen, S. H. Condict, John E. Condict, Emil Maier, L. Alexander, Miss M. Greenwood, Mrs. F. Picard, Mrs. Charles C. McTavish, Misses McTavish, Charles C. McTavish and servant, Arnold Marcus, Rev. M. Gohr, Michael Roth, Jurgen Jordt and wife, J. G. Meyer and wife, Joseph Meyer, wife and child, Henry Ropach, Justus Wust, W. J. Tuska, O. J. Fuchs, Otto Friedel, Charles Hahn, C. F. Karbach, F. G. Karbach, Mrs. von Rhein and children, Mrs. Johanna Stil, Mrs. H. Buhlmeyer, and others in the steerage.

JULY 21—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Martha A. Taylor, Miss Jessie Smeaton, Thos. Stevenson, Louis Jay, J. Black, T. Cabella, Parke Godwin, Miss Godwin, W. H. Coles, Jr., W. Robertson and Son, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, J. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. Erlebach, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Davis, R. P. Dailey, Parley Smith, P. A. Hinckle, M. F. P. Golden, E. Watt, E. C. Hull, C. Winans, S. L. Geddings, N. R. Falconer, G. A. Morrison, T. M. Emory and friend, J. Bertie, N. Bertie, L. E. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Fairbanks, A. Busch, Mr. Leverkus, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gookin, Miss Wright, G. A. Fellows, Mrs. John A. Anderson, Mrs. Church and maid, J. Ramberg, Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Palne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vaughan Richards, J. P. McShane, E. C. Galvin, Mrs. Price, child, infant and nurse, H. O. Wheeler, lady, infant and nurse, Mr. Matheson, J. Robinson, Hugh Thompson, W. Thompson, P. Cahill, J. Jennings, E. Horgan.

JULY 21—*In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—J. S. Samis, J. S. Driggs, F. R. Hughes, H. B. Wade, Rev. Dr. Horton, A. S. Kellogg, Mrs. A. S. Kellogg, Thomas Martin, John H. Treat, John Doun, Samuel Donald, Rev. F. Bender, Miss Fanny Bender, Mr. and Mrs. Waters, B. T. Williams, W. J. Cunningham, Adam Hunter, Benjamin Baylis, Robert Robinson, Rev. O. S. Prescott, Professor W. B. Young, Rev. Charles W. Morrill, H. E. Brown, G. E. Marshall, J. C. Fletcher, Miss Mary Ellis, Miss Lydia Shattuck, Miss Delia Plimpton, Miss Flora Stewart.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Jas. Crossland and 3 children, James M. Canady, Captain G. N. Y. Garcia, Facindo Garcia, Mrs. F. O. Davenport, Frank Hermann, C. R. Barclay. For California—Ann Eliza and Julia Corkl, Miss Lizzie Peterson, Mrs. W. F. Piper, Miss Gussie Weil, Mrs. M. D. Starr, Rev. James Corbyn and servant, Mrs. Kleith and child, Chas. E. Cobb and wife, Mrs. M. V. Lancaster, Mrs. M. F. Patterson and child, Mrs. Hattie S. Merriam and 3 children, Thomas McSloy, Lot M. G. Woodward, Edw. J. Shields, Adelaide Keick, Teresa McQuirk, Mrs. Horace Wood and child, Mrs. Ashton Staybecker and child, J. L. Rockwell, wife, daughter and 2 children, Mrs. M. Packard and 4 children, Mrs. T. McKennon and child, Mary A. Crazel, Hannah Streitigan and 4 children, Fred. Bassett, wife and child, Richard Dowdell, wife and 4 children, Miss Amelia Streighthoof, David Levy, John S. Leater, Nathaniel Taylor, Mrs. Valentine Louis and child, Mrs. Rachfalski and child, Miss Rachel Lowenstein, Miss Valentine Baum, Calvin Egenton, Thos. McElhenny, J. Thompson and wife, W. Trisley, Mary A. Peterson, Myra R. Lincoln, T. E. Wilson, Pat. Fineran, Mrs. Julia Manion, Mrs. Margaret Hogan and child, Sarah Manston, Miss Jane Cochburn, W. Stohlman, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Thomas Stearns and 2 children, Miss Lizzie Reddy, Jas. B. Richardson, Mrs. Corinna Burge, Mrs. Carolin and mother, Mrs. Hanoley and mother, Geo. E. Worthen, H. Cross, and a large number in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—Thomas Terry, wife, 5 children and 3 servants; Rafael Angulo, Adolfo Suarez, Ignacio Angulo, J. Hernandez, F. Hernandez, Salvador Cisneros, Paul Brooks, J. T. Perez, Ignacio Pozar, F. Ros, J. R. Perez, A. Rodriguez, C. Gonzalez, Mrs. S. Senna and child, Mrs. C. Prevost, Chas. E. Morrill, Pedro Corp, P. A. Rolg, Ramon Cuberta, D. Diaz and wife, J. Fisher, Samuel Trask and wife, M. Hernandez and 2 daughters, Emilio Bush, Jose M. Ramos, M. Argos, J. F. Parker, Miss Minna Lopez, Miss Eliza Lohsman, Mrs. Kopp and 3 children, W. Cormick, E. Murphy.

JULY 21—*In steamship America, from Bremen.*—J. R. Kahlsdorf and family, Alois Matzinger, Henry E. Heppe, Frederic Wenzel, Justine Stepel and child, Franz Kiesel, Friedr Brendel, Jacob Gaukel, Eugene Wanner.

JULY 21—*In steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—From Brazil—Dr. M. M. Cervantes, Mrs. Ellis, Geo. Hodges, A. A. G. Estrella, Albert Walker. From St. Thomas—S. S. Warner, wife and child, Geo. Phillips, wife and child, P. R. Murales, wife and daughter, F. Lemming, Chas. Cabrera, J. Cornet, F. Knight, C. A. Borneman, Mr. Capitaine, Mr. Richter, H. Reed, L. Haner, R. Pou, servant and 2 children, John Ferrely, Mrs. Hamilton, R. Vergos, R. P. Stevens, J. F. Roe, W. R. Esperet, L. Burke, J. D. Olson, Mrs. Wade and child.

JULY 21—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Truebody, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Miss Grace Dawson, Mrs. Varnham, Mrs. Rachel Owen, Mrs. Cook, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. White, Edward Tout, Charles Lockwood, M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Garlick and family, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. Scarborough, W. A. Collins, Mr. Higgs, Miss Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Cannair and family.

In steamship Tillie, from Galveston.—Mrs. Winters, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Hinkaldey, Miss Worden, H. Wilson, J. Wilson, F. Pettigrew, J. H. Morgan, R. Bogart, E. N. Quick, C. W. Price, E. A. Denman.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat,* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .... 4 47 | Sun sets .... 7 25 | Moon sets .. 3 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 ?? | Gov. Island. 7 ?? | Hell Gate.. 9 ??

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool July 7 and Queenstown 8, with mdse. and 465 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced moderate westerly winds throughout the passage. July 12, lat. 47 30, lon. 31 45, passed ship Freedom, from Bristol, E., for New-York; July 18, lat. 43 05, lon. 46 45, exchanged signals with steamship The Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston July 11, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. July 17, off Jupiter Light, passed brig Antilles, bound N.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool July 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and ?? passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 12, 100 miles W. from Fastnet, passed steamship Aleppo, hence for Liverpool; 18th, lat. 44 16, lon. 56 ?, passed one of the Anchor Line steamers bound east; 19th, lat. 41 ??, lon. 66 44, passed a four-master steamer bound east.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Towed the steamship City of Mexico from Fortress Monroe to this City.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro June 23, Bahia 26th, Pernambuco July 1, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 14th, with coffee, &c., and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) [illegible], Bremen July 7, and Havre 10th, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and ??? passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 14, lat. 48 30, lon. 27 21, passed ship Trimountain, hence for Liverpool; 15th, lat. 46 15, lon. 36, passed steamship Paraguay, from London for New-York.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deakin, Vera Cruz July 3, via Havana 13th, and Fortress Monroe 19th, at 1 P. M., (where she put in with the loss of wheel,) with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. The C. of M. was towed to this port by steamship Saratoga, from Fortress Monroe.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana July 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Ship R. C. Scranton, Williams, Boston July 17, in ballast, to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Young America, Cummings, San Francisco ?? ds., with wheat to Geo. Howes. Sailed April 2?; crossed the equator in the Atlantic June 25; have had very light winds and calms in the North Atlantic. April 2?, lat. 1 07 N. lon. 120 50, exchanged signals with ship Foo Chow, (Br.,) St. Blas, for Liverpool; June 7, lat. ?? S., lon. ?? W., exchanged signals with bark Acacia, (Br.,) bound North; June 2?, lat. ? S., lon. 33 2? W., exchanged signals with ship True Briton, bound South; June 17, Charles Nelson, a seaman, native of Norway, fell from the jibboom and was drowned.

Ship Antarctic, (of Liverpool,) [illegible], Liverpool ?? ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Tapscott Bros. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Bessie North, (of Windsor, N. S.,) [illegible], Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage. June 12, lat. 45, lon. 32, passed bark Iris, (N. G.,) from Galveston for Bremen.

Bark Annie E. Sherwood, (of Calcutta,) [illegible], Buenos Ayres 55 ds., with hides, &c., and 5 passengers to John Harbeck, Jr. Crossed the equator June 21, in lon. 33. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Rivehard & Torrey, Frisbie, Bangor, with lumber to R. S. Robinson.

Brig Potomac, Carr, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Bro.

Brig Sophie, Strout, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Village Queen, (Br.,) Burton, Elizabethport, for Halifax, N. S.

Brig Romain, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Penniston & Co.

Schr. Statesman, Gates, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with paling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Alaska, Wilson, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. [illegible], New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, (of Newburyport,) Carver, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. July 18, 30 miles off Cape Henry had a heavy squall, which lasted about 3 hours, during which was hove to under bare poles.

Schr. Kate Carleton, (of Nassau,) Lamb, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Bryan & Pease. Had light winds and calms. July 20, off Barnegat, spoke brig Nelly Wheeler, from Cardenas for Portland.

Schr. Annie Jane (Br.,) McIsaac, St. Johns, N. F., 14 ds., with seal oil to Hewlett & Torrance; vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr. Persis L. Smith, Baker, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to C. M. Machew & Co.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, 5 ds., with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Star, Kinne, Portland, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. War Eagle, Crowell, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Panama, Hall, Ellsworth, with lumber to J. Peters.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Ransom, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Bangor, with lumber to T. B. Jones.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. E. Hallock, Hallock, Gardiner, with ice to master.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Jno. R. McFee, Hubbard, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Goodwin, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lampheer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mary Shields, Gates, Gardiner, with lumber to Cross & Osborne.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Parker, Black Rock, for Alexandria.

Schr. Undine, Martin, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Auger, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrich, St. John, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammock, Norwalk.

Schr. Ariadne, Jones, Providence.

Schr. General Sheridan, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Princess, Simmons, Boston.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Franklin, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Young, Stonington.

Schr. Kate Kallaham, Tiffany, Providence.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayo, Pawtucket.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Seraph, Lindsley, New-Bedford.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Chase, Northport.

Schr. Isla Wood, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Cape Ann.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Geo. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Just, Norwood, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Clinton.

Schr. W. Miller, Davis, Nantucket.

Schr. Miranda, Phinney, Rockland.

Schr. Sunny Side, Young, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Leo, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Aurora, for Callao; Jas. Clark, for London; brig Walter Smith, for Buenos Ayres.

Below.

Bark Lucy Frances, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Upton 8 ds. from Matanzas.

Bark Volunteer, 53 ds. from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for Sandy Hook for orders.—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—Arr. steamer Nereus, New-York.

The ship Elizabeth Hamilton, hence for New-York, while proceeding to sea to-day, got ashore on George's Island, Boston Harbor, but received no damage, and will come off next tide.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Sld. steamer Saragossa, New-York; schrs. Frank Palmer, Philadelphia; Grace Clifton, Philadelphia; bark Helen Sands, Montevideo.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—Sld. United States Nipsic in tow of the steamer Perriwinkle, for Washington.

Passed up, bark Replia, from Boston for Richmond, in tow.

Passed out, bark, Niobe, for San Francisco; bark Viking, for Montevideo; brig Shepherdess, for London; schr. Willie, for Matanzas.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 19, A. M.—Arr. brig Hattie B., Waldoboro, Me., for Philadelphia; schrs. Maggie Van Dusen, Philadelphia for Dennisport; Martha, do. for Salem.

P. M.—Arr. and sld. schrs. Fanny Keating, Gardiner for New-York; Governor Coney, do. for Providence; Mary Means, Calais for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Maggie Van Dusen and Martha.

20th, A. M.—Arr. and sld. schrs. Guiding Star, Rockport, M., for Jacksonville; Grand Island, do. for Providence; J. H. Wainwright, Philadelphia for Boston; T. B. Harris, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence.

Also sld schr. Frolic, for Cambridge.

MANILA, June 1.—Arr. ships Fleetwing and Endeavor, from San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Arr. steamers America, Baltimore; San Salvador, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; bark Dirigo, Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Cld. St. Lucie, for Liverpool, with 39,000 sacks of wheat; Silla, for Sidney.

Sld. Robin Hood, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

Miscellaneous.

The United States steamer Tuscarora, from the Pacific, arrived at Bahia June 29, and would sail next day for Cuba, all well.

The brig Machias, Captain Whiting, hence for St. Marys, was run into on the 20th inst., while at anchor near Sandy Hook, by the schr. West Wind, and lost her fore-yard, and was obliged to put back for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Eunice Parker—Whaling brig, of Nantucket, 3 months out; had 100 bbls. oil, Bermuda, bearing north 170 miles.

Geraha—Schr., Banker, hence for Para, July 20, off Barnegat.

North America—Steamship, bound to Para and Rio Janeiro, July 7, lat. 1 N.

John Martin—Bark, from —— for Palermo, June 20, lat. 44 21, lon. 40.

Trevanore—Br. ship, from Callao for Queenstown, June 10, lat. 44 38, lon. 31.

Hattie E. Wheeler—Brig, from Cardenas for Portland, July 21, E. S. E. of Barnegat.—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Phoebe Helen—Brig, 9 ds. from Matanzas for Boston, July 21, E. S. E. of Barnegat.—(By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Pepita—Bark, from Boston for Richmond, Va., July 17, off Montauk—(By pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Foreign Ports.

At St. John's, P. R., July 8, brig Chattanooga and schr. Peerless, ldg. for Baltimore; schrs. Angelia and Keokuk, ldg. for New-York; brig Sarah Kennedy, to go to Arecibo and load for a port north of Hatteras.

At Baracoa, July 10, schr. Chas. C. Warren, ?? and 17th, and schr. Clara Montgomery arrived out the 13th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, July 21.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

The steamship Dorian, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS required—A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure—No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—Fire test 145 degrees (being 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government). [illegible] Oil House of CHAS. PRATT, Established in 1770. Manufacturers, Packers and Dealers [illegible] Box 3050. [illegible] FULTON ST., NEW-YORK. Send for circulars, with testimonials [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 441, July 21, 1869.

9, 6, 15, 37, 44, 70, 19, 57, 35, 45, 27, 50, 13, [illegible].

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 442, July 21, 1869.

1, 13, 50, 31, 40, 17, 77, 28, 3, 45, 6, 73, [illegible].

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 4??, July 21, 1869.

28, 76, 59, 14, 61, 7, 36, 24, 63, 42, 39, 45, 44, [illegible].

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 4??, July 21, 1869.

34, 66, 73, 26, 65, 11, 74, 54, 18, 61, 20, 50, [illegible].

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.